FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CDE MEETING IN STOCKHOLM ENDS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD301821 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm April 30 TASS -- A meeting of foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned countries participating in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe drew to a close here. The meeting discussed the role and contribution of these countries to the European confidence and security building process and the work of that major political forum in the Swedish capital.

In a communique on the results of the meeting the ministers stressed that the Stockholm conference and the measures discussed by it are of major importance in the existing international situation, promoting the lessening of the threat of military confrontation in Europe. They urged the participating states to pass on as early as possible to more substantive talks at the forum.

The document reflects the significance of the partipating states reaffirming at the Stockholm conference their pledge to renounce the use or threat of force both in bilateral relations and in their relations on the international scene as a whole.

The ministers stressed the need for all the states attending the Stockholm forum to promote the process of building security and promoting cooperation in Europe and reaffirm the readiness of their countries to continue working to attain these aims. In this connection the communique emphasizes the importance of the forthcoming celebrations at a high political level in Helsinki of the 10th anniversary of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

VELIKHOV CRITICIZES SDI CLAIMS, SPACE ARMS RACE

PM301818 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 85 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov under the rubric "Protecting the Future": "'Star Wars' Illusions"]

[Text] The plans for the creation of an ABM system with space-based components is one of today's most important and critical questions. This year of 1985 is a special year, a turning point for the destiny of peace, the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Yet it is also the year of the 40th anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; it is 40 years since a qualitatively new weapon appeared that was many times more powerful than any people had ever had before. Mankind was faced with the question of how to carry on living in this world, in the new nuclear age. It was in 1946 that the USSR gave its reply, as the first to propose a complete ban on nuclear weapons for all time. Unfortunately, the United States categorically rejected the proposal. The logic of the decision was simple; it reckoned that by having a monopoly on nuclear weapons and by threatening to use them it would be able to dictate to the rest of the world.

Everyone remembers the subsequent stages of the U.S.-imposed nuclear arms race and knows where it led. In particular, to a considerable reduction in the security of the United States itself. It became just as vulnerable as the other countries. Analyzing these vents in the light of history, one can state that when it refused to sign an agreement on a total nuclear weapons ban in 1946, the United States made a big political mistake. Had it agreed to our proposal then, it would be more secure now. This should have served as a very important lesson for the United States.

The state of affairs in the world today is such that if any type of weapon is allowed to be deployed in space, it can safely be said that it will be followed by a second and a third type... This will inevitably mean the start of a qualitatively new arms race spiral, a space arms race. Again, as in 1946, it is necessary to erect a barrier, this time by placing weapons in space. Again, as in 1946, the initiator of the ban is the Soviet Union. Our proposals on this matter are well known. Recall that at the 39th UN General Assembly Session the Soviet Union submitted a proposal on the utilization of space exclusively for peaceful purposes. The United States was the only country not to vote for the resolution, adopted with active USSR participation, on "Prevention of an Arms Race in Space," which was supported by 150 countries. Thus the United States once again set itself up in opposition to the vast majority of the world community, including its allies.

There is still a chance that at least one area, outer space, will be left free of weapons. Soviet, and indeed the majority of U.S., scientists have been quick to draw the international public's attention to the tremendous potential danger posed by Washington's plans.

In this connection it is clear that the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments begun in Geneva are of special importance, their ultimate objective being to elaborate effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space, stopping it on earth, and limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. Of course, we will hope for favorable results at the talks. The arms race on earth cannot be stopped without blocking the dangerous plans to transfer it to space!

Representatives of the U.S. Administration and a number of bourgeois mass media organs are claiming and taking great pains to emphasize that the proposed "star wars" program is "defensive." But mankind cannot and must not forget the bitter lesson of history.

A group of scientists in various countries specifically carried out a detailed study of various aspects of the "star wars" program and explained them to the general public. They include our Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat (which has published a special report on this topic and issued numerous individual publications), the Federation of U.S. Scientists, the Union of Concerned Scientists, the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment, and others. Briefly summing up their conclusions, you can say that the plans for the creation of an absolutely impregnable ABM system with space-based components are an illusion not confirmed by any modern scientific or technical notions. The scientists' conclusions, based on profound knowledge of the fundamental laws of nature and a comprehensive assessment of the state of and prospects for the development of technology, rule out all variant readings and different interpretations. They are categorical and the arguments are conclusive.

In that case, then, do we need to worry about the destiny of mankind and the prospect of the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" plan? Unfortunately, concern is essential. The plan is an illusion, but it is an exceedingly dangerous illusion. It is dangerous precisely because the White House is claiming that the creation of space ABM systems is the road to nuclear disarmament and the lessening of the danger of nuclear war. In fact, however, the "Strategic Defense Initiative" considerably increases the danger of a nuclear conflict. This is because even the partial implementation of the "star wars" program would prompt the creation of its much more dangerous component, the first-strike weapon. We are talking in particular about the creation and deployment of an effective antisatellite weapon that would upset the existing strategic balance and act as a fillip to the further development of the arms race.

The second dangerous aspect is that any move in the direction of the creation of a global ABM system is a most gross violation of the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, the cornerstone of subsequent arms limitation accords.

Third, the continuation of research and development in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" sphere effectively opens a "Pandora's box" and gives the green light to the development of a variety of weapons systems in space.

So who supports the exceedingly dangerous "star wars" plans? Above all the militarists, in their blind hatred of the Soviet Union, and the powerful military-industrial complex in the leading capitalist countries. This is understandable, since they can see the real, and very tempting, prospect of massive profits. The first $26 billion, for projected "scientific research work," is just a small part of these enormous sums, but, at the same time, it is the first step, setting in motion the massive flywheel of a new arms race spiral. That is why it is so important now, and I mean right now, to ensure:

the nonplacement of weapons in space;

the preservation of the principles and provisions of the 1972 ABM Treaty;

the prohibition of "research," testing, and development within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative."

Even if we assume that it will be possible to solve certain tricky (from the scientific and technical viewpoint) "defense" problems, the ABM system will turn out to be highly vulnerable to various countermeasures. The point is that there are always simpler and cheaper methods of overcoming the most sophisticated "defense systems." The creation of a space ABM system would quick lead to the development of offensive means to overcome it. According to U.S. press data, the "accompanying" program, called a "countermeasures program," is already being devised in the United States.

Even if in 10 years' time, as a result of "scientific research" in the space ABM sphere, some practical results have been achieved (and we cannot believe that), by then sufficient scientific and technical potential will have been accumulated in the sphere of development of so-called defensive systems and the creation of new offensive facilities. Let us emphasize once again the main thesis. The space-based ABM system is an illusion, of course, but even the initial stages of development pose an enormous danger...

In the first place, the development of individual components of the space ABM system is exceedingly difficult to verify and monitor. Second, in a critical situation it would be difficult to depend on these components, for which absolute reliability would be a very important prerequisite. Finally, the individual components of the space ABM system are extremely vulnerable since they have parts that can easily be destroyed, thus crippling the whole system.

Does carrying out "scientific research" within the framework of the "star wars" program violate the 1972 treaty? Actually, the treaty says nothing directly about prohibiting scientific research, but it does envisage "prohibition of creation and tests." The United States is already carrying out tests, for example of X-ray lasers, at the Livermore laboratory in California. This has been reported in open U.S. publications. Thus, a provision of the 1972 ABM Treaty is already being violated. A U.S. Defense Department directive specifies for the 5-year period that the weapon components will be brought to the point where they ensure that the system is ready to be deployed. The flywheel of the massive U.S. military-industrial complex is beginning to spin, and it will be much more difficult to stop it later than it is now.

In "technical articles" appearing in the U.S. press we can read highly detailed and carefully devised "scenarios" for the deployment and use of space ABM systems. Generally speaking, it can be said that the United States has taken a line toward undermining the 1972 ABM Treaty of unlimited duration.

Effective antisatellite weapon systems are being developed within the ABM context, and this is a real threat to the existence of vitally important communications, verification, and monitoring satellites.

According to the U.S. Administration leaders' plans, the extensive space ABM system will perform "policing functions," enabling the United States to control the whole world. We recall that the United States was harboring similar illusions in 1946. We also know what the result was....

So, an analysis of the plans for the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" once again leads to the conclusion that the only sensible and logical path is the one proposed by the Soviet Union, that is, the radical reduction and gradual destruction of nuclear and other armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. Only then can mankind actually be rid of the threat of nuclear destruction.

U.S. DATA ON USSR ARMS ARSENALS ATTACKED

PM301429 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 17, 19-25 Apr 85 (Signed to Press 18 Apr 85) p 6

[G. Kuznetsov "Polemical Notes": "On a Shaky Foundation of Lies"]

[Text] As is known, spring is the beautiful season of the reawakening of nature, but every year at this time, at the same time as the blossoming of the pink magnolia decorating many of the city's streets and the Japanese cherry trees bordering the pool in front of the Jefferson Memorial, the U.S. capital is affected by an attack of an unusual fever. This has nothing to do with hayfever, however. The virus which causes it belongs to the military-political category, and the most striking symptom of the disease is severe delirium among the highest officials of the U.S. Administration about the "growing Soviet threat" and the "Russians' military superiority," due of course to the "sharp buildup by the Soviets" of their military might and, as a result, the "laggardness" of the United States. This virus always spreads in Washington's corridors of power when Congress starts to discuss the draft military budget, which is growing year by year and has now reached $313.7 billion in the form of direct appropriations to the Pentagon alone.

In an interview for THE WASHINGTON POST on various foreign policy problems, President Reagan paid much attention to military questions. It is striking, however, that literally all his remarks do not, to put it mildly, correspond with the facts; more exactly, they deliberately distort the realities. In the blatant desire to secure from Congress the allocation of all the billions requested to prepare for war, he resorted to a "trump" card, albeit blatantly marked, by asserting that statements that parity exists in the military sphere between the United States and the USSR are the "most ludicrous utterances" he has ever heard. "The Soviet Union is really superior to us numerically in any type of weapon you care to name," the President alleged.

Of course, it is difficult to suppose that a head of state who is the recipient of the most extensive information is so scandalously misinformed. So it is impossible not to ask the question: Why does President Reagan disregard a report by the U.S. Armed Forces' Joint Chiefs of Staff, which, as they say, vigilantly guards the Pentagon's interests day and night?

This report was submitted to Congress just over a year ago, and it is written there in black and white: "At the present time approximate nuclear parity exists between the United States and the Soviet Union." Since its publication, the President and defense secretary have boasted more than once that, thanks to their efforts, U.S. military might has increased considerably.

However, logic has never been the ally of those who build a policy on a deliberate and malevolent lie. It is on this shaky foundation that the latest edition of the booklet "Soviet Military Power," published by Weinberger's department, is based. In their attempt to shift the blame by falsely accusing the USSR of competing in all types of armaments, and primarily of elaborating plans to put weapons into near-earth space in order to divert attention from their own "star wars" program, the authors of this lampoon also have in their sights the members of the U.S. Congress: It is on them that the new appropriations depend. They are also aiming at the U.S. allies, whom they want to harness to the Pentagon's military-space chariot.

However, why talk about the rank-and-file hacks from the military department when the example is set for them by the boss himself? While recently giving the standard publicity speech in support of the "star wars" plans to members of the U.S. Society of Newspaper Editors, Weinberger set himself the task of slandering the USSR by accusing it of creating antisatellite weapons in violation of the ABM treaty. Yet not possessing any real facts (and we will disregard here the concoctions in the booklet!), he had thought up a cunning formula, asserting that the Soviet Union "is possibly preparing" to violate this agreement!

The propaganda canard launched by the secretary was even unable to cross the Potomac River on which the Pentagon is situated. "There is undoubtedly a gap in the sphere of antimissile defense, but in our favor," J. Pike, assistant director for space research of the U.S. Scientists' Federation, refuted Weinberger.

The administration is also resorting to unscrupulous propaganda methods when, without foundation, it ascribes to the USSR's imaginary violations of the SALT II treaty, which Reagan also expounded on in his interview. The background to this ballyhoo is no secret: The U.S. Navy is preparing for running trials of the new Ohio-class submarine Alaska, and when it is commissioned the missile ceiling established by the treaty will be exceeded.

The Trident system is part of the Pentagon's extensive offensive weapons program, which also includes MX missiles, the B-1 bomber, and, subsequently, the "Stealth" technology. Reagan too is agitating for its implementation, not even hesitating to resort to overt falsehoods when applying the propagandist touches to his efforts. In his WASHINGTON POST interview, deliberately keeping silent about the USSR's proposals to ban nuclear weapons as the first step forward their complete elimination and to institute a unilateral moratorium pledging the Soviet Union not to deploy antisatellite systems for as long as the United States refrains from doing so, he asserted that he "had received no reply" to his proposal to "take to its conclusion the work of destroying nuclear weapons."

However, when our country made specific new proposals to achieve this aim, to impose reciprocal moratorium on work in the sphere of space weapons and for both countries to freeze strategic arms and halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, the White House incumbent called all this "propaganda" simply because he intends to build up arms by using the well-worn pretext of an "American lag." True, Reagan was wary of quoting figures here, but his aides play with them shamelessly.

Thus, the White House deputy press secretary announced a 10-fold USSR superiority in medium-range means, while the President's national security adviser, McFarlane, announced at the same time without a trace of embarrassment that the USSR has a 3:1 superiority over the United States in missile might. He juggled the figures with the single aim of promoting the plan for the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union: "to reduce the number of ground-launched missiles the Russians have, increase the number of U.S. missiles, and neutralize the Russians' advantage with the aid of U.S. defense systems which will protect our weapons." Moreover, the President's adviser did not hesitate to use direct blackmail too: "It is advantageous for the Russians to reduce the existing level of their forces in order to induce us not to go beyond the defined framework in the deployment of our own armaments. The U.S. strategic program is a powerful stimulus encouraging the Russians to limit their Armed Forces..."

Thus, there is no doubt that Washingtonians are affected by a severe malady. Rear Admiral Gene La Rocque, retired, provided a diagnosis of the disease when he said: "Every year at this time the Pentagon starts a propaganda campaign in an attempt to frighten the U.S. public to death and force it to support a new buildup of appropriations for the arms race." M.S. Gorbachev defined the cause of this phenomenon in a conversation with the editor of PRAVDA: "Washington gambles on force and does not conceal this fact. It is counting on a superior force that would subjugate the rest of the world to America. Diplomacy and talks there are literally subordinated to missiles and bombers."

MOSCOW TV PROGRAM ON U.S. NUCLEAR THREAT

LD240416 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 20 April carries a 65-minute film entitled "Threat to Europe: Threat to the World" presented by Lieutenant General Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences. Volkogonov is seen in military uniform seated facing camera. Volkogonov introduces the film as follows:

"Hello there, comrades. American strategists from the Pentagon are fond of making up various scenarios and models of a nuclear war, the war they are preparing for. There is perhaps one particular feature which does not change from one scenario to the other: Europe figures in all of them, or, to be more exact, Western Europe. It is common knowledge that the American strategic nuclear forces which are directly, officially called offensive, are comprised of the following three elements: first, ground forces, ground-based missile forces -- the latest missiles to be introduced are of the MX type; those which are sea-based -- the latest systems are Ohio-type submarines carrying Trident missiles; and the long-range cruise missiles that aircraft carry. In recent years, American planners are actually trying to add two more elments to these three: Those that are space-based, and the missiles of the variety that they transport to Europe: the notorious Euromissiles, medium-range missiles of the Pershing and Tomahawk -- cruise missiles-types.

"What is it necessary for them to be in Europe? After all, prior to that, an approximate parity, balance, equality had existed. The American military are making no bones about their intentions. They consider the so-called model of limited nuclear war to be the most desirable of those models and scenarios. What is the meaning of it? Endeavouring to deploy a large number of missiles, and deploying almost 600 of such missiles on the territory of Western Europe today, they would like to shift the epicenter of confrontation to Europe, that is, to limit a possible nuclear conflict in geographical terms to the framework of Europe and the Soviet Union, leaving the United States of America out of it. It has repeatedly been said regarding this matter that aspirations such as these are futile, and those who unleash a nuclear conflict will not succeed in escaping retribution. Nevertheless, in the course of all the last years and months, Western Europe continues to be stuffed with missile equipment, with missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. In fact, Europe, one of the greatest cradles of world civilization, is turning itself into a nuclear hostage of America. It is not difficult to imagine what would become of Europe if a nuclear war were to occur. "The film we are about to see, made at the film studios of the Ministry of Defense by director Alexsandr Berlin to a script by Viktor Grekov, is devoted to these very problems, to what I would call the European aspect of the matter. The film uses a large amount of documentary footage, which lends a high degree of authenticity to the subject-matter. We trust that the film will, on the one hand, give the viewer a deeper understanding and perception of the profound danger presented by the plans of the American military with regard to Europe. The film is called "Threat to Europe: Threat to the World" - precisely that, because the threat to Europe presents a universal, global danger. We hope that the film will not only make it possible to gain a deeper perception of the extent of the danger represented by the American Euromissiles that are being deployed on the territory of the NATO states today, but on the other hand, that it will provide a deeper understanding of the consistent, precise, and clear course of our state, a course aimed at maintaining security.

"As was said at the March plenum of the party Central Committee, we cannot permit our security and the security of our allies to be put in doubt. It was said that should the transatlantic strategists encroach, so to speak, against this security, if they took aggressive steps, they would meet with an annihilating, crushing counterstrike.

"Here then, esteemed viewers, in the film, "Threat to Europe: Threat to the World."

After credits announcing that this is a "documentary film premiere" and showing the logo of the USSR Ministry of Defense Film Studios, the film begins with the off-camera narrator lyrically musing over the passage of time, over film of tourists watching an ornamental medieval clock strike the hour in an unidentified European country. "There is no force in the world capable of stopping the passage of time, let alone of turning the clock back. And what a bitter and dangerous thing it is when people begin to forget this self-evident truth, when attempts are made to bring back the past in the terrible guise of war," he says. The camera zooms in to show a detail of the clock: a skeleton with an hour glass.

The video suddenly cuts to shots of a military transport plane landing at an airfield; police with Alsatian dogs are shown guarding a perimeter fence, protesters are shown being manhandled. The narrator says: "On 14 November 1983, the first U.S. military transport plane carrying American cruise missiles landed at Greenham Common Air Base in Britain. Perhaps only our descendants will comprehend the full tragic significance of this event. The world today survives through the equality of the military forces of West and East. But could Europe become the detonator for a universal nuclear catastrophe? American Pershings and Tomahawks do not bring security to Europe. The more of these missiles there are, the lower the nuclear threshold and the easier it is to cross it. Today the threat is to Europe, and that means to the whole world." The video shows a convoy of U.S. military vehicles edging its way along a highway. Caption gives the title of the program again: "Threat to Europe: Threat to the World."

Over shots of tourists in Piccadilly Circus, of traffic beside the Forum in Rome, and a pleasure boat passing Notre Dame in Paris, the narrator says that American travel firms use the slogan "Visit Europe while it still exists." He added: "Today the chief tourist attraction of Europe is the numerous demonstrations of people who have not resigned themselves to the fate of being reduced to radioactive dust. If you want to be safe, leave Europe, advise Europeans, and not without justification. Europe today is a gigantic weapons arsenal, equivalent to an atomic charge with a capacity of 60 tons of TNT for every European. Rather a lot for one person, is it not? Washington does not believe so, and sends its nuclear missile shipments to Europe." Video then shows anti-war demonstrators being dragged away by police; demonstrators holding Labor Party anti-Polaris and anti-cruise placards; activist Joan Ruddock addressing a meeting; a U.S. military truck on a highway and a sign saying "Neu-Isenburg-Zeppelinheim Dreieich U.S. Air Base." A military transport plane is shown coming in to land over a highway lined by a pine forest.

The narrator quotes General Pershing as telling American troops in Europe in 1917 that the front line of America's defenses passed through Europe. It is symbolic that the American missiles in Europe today carry his name, he remarks, "but there is a world of difference between John Pershing and the American hawks for whom the whole world is a battlefield and who gamble with the destiny of civilization." Video shows modern footage of troops putting up a barbed wire fence and archive footage of American troops in Europe during World War I.

"In December 1979, the NATO Council in Brussels adopted the fateful decision to deploy American missiles in Western Europe. This so-called collective decision was a cover for an extremely simple American plan: to create a bridgehead in Europe for a nuclear missile first-strike against the Soviet Union," he says. Video shows proceedings inside a NATO conference room dominated by the Latin motto "Animus in consulendo liber." The camera zooms in on a French-language newspaper map showing the European countries where medium-range missiles are being deployed, with arcs showing their range inside the European part of the USSR.

"How do those who have cynically turned Western Europe into a nuclear hostage of the United States try to justify their decision?" the narrator asks. Video shows Secretary Weinberger speaking on television; in the studio with him is British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine. The NATO symbol is on the studio backdrop. Weinberger, voice overlaid with Russian translation, is heard to say: "We were guided by two considerations. First, the Soviet Union and its allies have a very reliable arms system and we must not fall behind them in this. Second, the interests of Western Europe were taken into account. It is less well equipped than we are militarily, and the United States, as a NATO member, was obliged to render assistance to its allies." The narrator continues over video of a building marked "Martin Marietta" and shots of a missile production line: "Weinberger claims that the United States was just helping out its allies: They developed the Euromissiles and worked out that there had to be exactly 572, with a total nuclear charge of up to 100 megatons. It is all very clear and extremely cynical.

"Judge for yourselves. Even before the deployment of the missiles, the United States and its allies already had powerful medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe: American planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons, including carrier-borne aircraft, as well as the French and British nuclear forces." A map of Europe is shown with symbols indicating ships, submarines, rockets, and planes on the Western side: on Russian territory, clusters of missiles are shown left and right of Minsk and left and right of Kiev, a group of aircraft just below Kiev, two clusters of aircraft below and to the left of Leningrad, and missiles below Gorkiy.

The narrator continues: "For a long time there was an approximate balance of forces in Europe. NATO had a somewhat lower number of carriers." Symbolic scales on screen show "857." "But the weapons of the United States, Britain and France could carry a greater number of nuclear warheads." Scales show "3,056;" the corresponding figures on the Soviet side of the scales are 938 carriers and 2,153 warheads. The scales are shown as more or less balanced. "An approximate parity existed; but parity does not suit the American strategists. Now, in line with their schemes, Britain is to accept 160 cruise missiles; Italy: 122; Belgium and The Netherlands; 48 each; while 96 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-II missiles are planned for the FRG." Video shows a map of Euromissile deployment, a shot of a missile taking off, and an arc on the map emanating from Western Europe reaching the western USSR. "These missiles can be used for a strike against targets throughout the European part of the Soviet Union."

The narrator says that in November 1945, the U.S. Joint Intelligence Committee listed 20 Soviet cities as prime targets for an atom bomb attack, while video shows a document of the Joint Intelligence Committee labeled "top secret," with the heading "Strategic Vulnerability of the USSR to a Limited Air Attack." A list of cities is shown in typescript alongside two columns of figures. The plan, the narrator explains, was to carry out the attacks from Western Europe: The United States deployed 10 B-29 strategic bombers in Britain soon after the war. Aimed at targets in the USSR, the planes, the only delivery vehicles for atom bombs in existence at the time, had the same range as today's Euromissiles. Video shows a black and white clip of the houses of parliament at dusk; American bombers taking off and flying in formation. President Truman, the narrator says, "believed that the atom bomb gave the United States the right to the role of world leader, hegemonist, dictator." A shot of Truman addressing a meeting to rapturous applause is shown.

The announcer goes on to say that in order to assert this "right," the United States had to intimidate the world. Video shows a mushroom cloud and footage of the aftermath of the Hiroshima blast. A couple of little girls are shown playfully touching a replica of the Hiroshima bomb in an American museum. The "monstrous crime" committed at Hiroshima led to a wave of "unprecedented" protests by millions, he says.

Video shows Aldermaston marchers; prominent personalities such as Picasso and Einstein addressing meetings and debating disarmament. "And only Truman did not tire to the end of his days of repeating that he never suffered from sleepless nights because of his decision." A smiling Truman is shown posing for the cameras. "So what restrained him from that fateful step? Why did the ominous shadows of American bombers carrying atom bombs not pass over the roofs of our houses? Why was the final command not given? Was it humanitarian reasons? No, something else: there were enough atom bombs to destroy industrial centers and a considerable part of the population of the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Army would have remained unharmed." Video shows the shadow of an American bomber passing over the countryside and a pair of telephones, presumably the ones that the U.S. President would have used to order an attack on the USSR.

The announcer notes that "practically throughout the 4 decades" since the end of the war, the Pentagon "has not ceased its preparations for nuclear war." U.S. forward-based forces, "designed for a nuclear attack on the European territory of the USSR and its allies," began to be set up in the early fifties: American aircraft carriers were based in the seas around Europe. "The Pentagon's two nuclear fists -- the American forward-based forces in Europe and strategic aviation from across the Atlantic -- were clenched in readiness to unleash World War III." Video shows American planes in the air, aircraft carriers at sea, and heavy bombers taking off. A 1951 COLLIERS magazine article is shown calling for an atom bomb attack on the USSR and the occupation of the country under the aegis of the United Nations. "An end to such plans was put by the development of atomic weapons in the Soviet Union, and subsequently of the rocket that blasted the first artificial earth satellite into space. The long-standing one-sided military threat from West to East was eliminated." Video shows color film of a rocket blasting off from a launch pad into a blue sky.

The United States lost its strategic invulnerability as a result, he adds. Over Soviet wartime footage of fighting and destruction and a clip of Nazi battle standards being displayed by the victorious Red Army in Red Square, actor Burt Lancaster, with Russian translation superimposed, narrates an excerpt from the Soviet-American film "The Unknown War." The narrator explains that since the war, many U.S. servicemen have been killed, but each time in wars abroad. Video shows Korean war graves and an American military funeral. "Now an increasing number of Americans realize that the concept of America as an impregnable fortress is gone for good." "The balance of strategic forces in the world has never suited Washington. It has constantly sought fresh trump cards for military superiority." The narrator cities a 1957 NATO Council session at which the United States insisted on the deployment of the first American medium-range missiles in Europe. "A quarter of a century ago, Thor and Jupiter missiles carrying 120 nuclear warheads, each with a capacity of 200 Hiroshimas, were aimed at Soviet cities. American Polaris atomic submarines carrying 16 medium-range missiles appeared off the shores of Europe. The United States stuffed Western Europe full of battlefield nuclear weapons -- over 2,000 nuclear artillery guns and tactical missiles with warheads with a capacity of one-third of Hiroshima are awaiting their moment." Video shows clips of U.S. missiles, Polaris submarines, and battlefield weapons.

The film goes on to show clips of a nuclear exercise in the Nevada desert 30 years ago. Now the scene of these war games has shifted to Western Europe: The program shows a 1983 U.S. exercise in East Hessen which set out to simulate the use of battle-field nuclear weapons. "Calculations have shown that if the American defenders of the FRG had seriously set about their work, then not a single one of the 100,000 inhabitants of that tranquil corner of West Germany would have remained alive. The same fate awaits the whole of Western Europe, for whom the Pentagon has drawn up a detailed scenario for limited nuclear war -- limited to Europe, without drawing the United States in. This is a naive and dangerous calculation!" the narrator exclaims.

The camera zooms in on the skull motif of a contamination warning put up during the American nuclear exercise.

The camouflaged top of an underground silo is shown sliding open; the tip of a missile is shown, then the missile is shown from inside the silo, with the camera panning up from its nozzles to daylight at the top of the silo. A long shot of a rocket being fired amid clouds of dense pink smoke is shown. "Naturally, the challenge thrown down to the Soviet Union 30 years ago could not fail to draw a response. The threat from the American forward-based nuclear forces in Europe was balanced out by the Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles. The missiles went no further than balancing out the threat. Their numbers and combat capabilities were exactly equivalent to the nuclear might of the United States and its allies in Europe. Until the end of the seventies, this was acknowledged without argument by the NATO leaders."

The film shows European war cemeteries where the dead of two world wars are buried. "The scars of entrenchments on former battlefields had not yet fully disappeared when the West again announced a crusade, screaming about the terrifying threat that had allegedly loomed over the free world." A magazine cover is shown that depicts Lord Carrington looking extremely uneasy next to a bear with the caption, "Carrington's NATO: Is it Ready for the Russians?" Then there are clips from a Western film portraying an imagined Soviet armored attack on the FRG. "Pathetic little books such as Hackett's "The Third World War" triumphantly proclaim the inevitability of war, and even give specific dates on which it will begin. That is how the international atmosphere is being poisoned with hatred toward the Soviet Union. Have the lessons of history already been forgotten?" Video shows the cover of Hackett's book and a chart showing territory occupied by Warsaw Pact forces in the Krefeld salient on 15 August 1985. The video then switches to World War II parades. In one, people hold placards saying "Long Live Marshal Tito" and "Long Live Marshal Stalin," both in Serbian; in another, there is a banner saying "Morris Motors -- Heroes of Russia, We salute you." The narrator remarks that four decades ago, "every aircraft and every tank sent to fighting Russia was the pride of American and British workers." Video shows a tank with the inscription in English "Greetings to Our Allies in USSR". On another tank, a soldier is sitting and waving his cap in the air; below him, the inscription in English "Good Old Joe." Many tanks with the words "To Russia" are shown rolling out of a hangar.

The film then goes on to contrast the funeral of former U.S. Sergeant Joseph Polowsky from Chicago, who left instructions that he should be buried with the Red Army in 1945, with a different "burial" on German soil: an American military exercise in which a mass grave was excavated for the "victims of a future war in Europe."

After shots of U.S. warplanes in the air, the narrator says that even as future U.S. President General Eisenhower was receiving a top Soviet military medal from Marshal Zhukov -- archive footing of the event is shown -- "Washington was already weighing the possibility of waging war against the Soviet Union, its ally in the anti-Hitler coalition."

"The 20 years from John Kennedy to Ronald Reagan have been a period in which American strategy has slid increasingly dangerously toward nuclear war." The video shows John Kennedy descending aircraft steps with Jackie Kennedy, President Johnson and wife, with a clergyman. "The word detente disappeared from Ford's vocabulary." Video shows former President Ford and wife descending aircraft steps. "Carter went further." Video shows an exhausted Carter running a long-distance race. "He signed a directive on U.S. preparations for a limited nuclear war involving a disarming first-strike. None of them, however, has made such efforts to destroy the military balance between the USSR and United States in the United States's favor as Ronald Reagan.

"Military force has become Reagan's principal argument. It was Reagan who revived gunboat diplomacy. The American battleship New Jersy appeared off the shores of Lebanon with the President's blessing in order to affirm America's right to run the affairs of the Near East." Video shows a missile rising on its launcher, then a smiling Reagan walking in a group of officials. Reagan is then shown on a visit to a warship. A ship's guns are then shown firing and explosions can be seen beyond a Beirut-type cityscape. The video then cuts back to Reagan aboard a warship.

Against video of Hiroshima commemoration ceremonies in Japan, the narrator notes that Reagan's 1981 decision to manufacture the "humane" neutron bomb was made on 6 August, the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing. Hiroshima was the "planet's first nuclear wound." "When and where will the next one be?, ponder Europeans. Is Europe to become a Euroshima?" Over video showing a nuclear mushroom cloud and columns of chanting anti-neutron demonstrators, the narrator says that the Pentagon does not intend to use neutron weapons in New York or on the banks of the Potomac: "They have been especially prepared for Europe and are capable of turning its cities into ghost towns."

Over video of European old master paintings, the narrator notes the common heritage of the European nations. Today Europe is scrutinized from space by satellites used in the compilation of maps for cruise missiles. "Cruise missiles are a fundamentally new weapon, that travels to its target hugging the folds of the land and is accurate to within 30 meters of its target." Video shows a cruise missile superimposed on lines of relief, also as well as a numerically encoded relief map. There is then a clip of British TV "Panorama's" David Lomax explaining how a cruise missile works.

Video shows U.S. personnel undergoing training in the operation of cruise missiles. "They can be launched from practically any area of Britain, Italy, the FRG, Belgium, or the Netherlands. Because they are scattered so widely, a mass cruise missile strike is practically undetectable -- it will only become apparent after nuclear explosions on enemy territory." Video shows a launcher concealed among trees, missiles being fired, and a closeup of a Tomahawk missile in flight.

"The suddenness of a first strike: that is the ominous significance of the American Euromissile idea. And above all, that applies to the Pershing II missiles. The principal target of the Pershings are the command centers; According to the Pentagon, putting them out of commission should result in the decapitation of the Soviet Armed Forces. That is why Pershing II's are designed to be super-accurate in hitting their targets: What is more, their nuclear warheads are intended to penetrate dozens of meters into the ground. The aim is to hit specially protected underground installations." Video shows a Pershing rising on its launcher, blasting into the air; and an artist's impression showing it penetrating the ground.

"American missiles in Europe are also a threat to the countries of the Mediterranean, the Near East, and North Africa." A map shows a circle centered on the FRG, with radiating trajectories reaching the European part of the USSR, the Middle East, and North Africa.

"The Pentagon's chief strategic design is to use Pershing II missiles to carry out strikes against several dozen vital Soviet defensive points in the European part of the USSR in just 8 to 10 minutes. It would take half an hour to do the same from the territory of the United States. It is a simple scheme: to foil a retaliatory strike from Russia." Missiles being launched and a map of the vulnerable European part of the USSR is shown, followed by clips from the American film "The Day After," which shows the effects of a nuclear exchange between the United States and USSR.

The film shows the destruction of Kansas City, the city in which Truman signed the order for the bombing of Hiroshima in 1945.

"Through the deployment of Euromissiles, European towns are being condemned to the TV fate of Kansas City. The implementation of the American nuclear war plan could turn Europe into a lifeless asphalt desert." Video shows people being struck down by a nuclear explosion, their skeletons revealed in the nuclear flash. London and Rome are shown being devastated as nuclear mushrooms rise all around. Tanks, aircraft, field guns, farm animals, and trees are shown being destroyed in an apparently actual nuclear test. As the carnage and destruction rages, Vice President George Bush is quoted as saying that in a nuclear war he expects "over 5 percent" of the population to survive. "Irresponsible and cruel!" comments the narrator, adding that organizations of doctors against nuclear war have calculated that up to 300 million people would die in Europe in the first hours and days of a mass nuclear exchange. Over the following 8 weeks, the majority of those with burns and other injuries would die. "The road back from the heights of present-day civilization to the caves of the Stone Age would be traversed in a matter of hours," the narrator concludes.

He goes on to say that cruise missiles are descended from German wartime V-1's which did so much damage in England. People are shown fleeing a V-1 attack, then the video cuts to a shot of Mrs Thatcher operating military equipment, including a shot of her at the turret of what looks like a tank. "Mrs Thatcher was then 19. She will remember, of course, that London was the hardest hit by Hitler's weapons: around 30,000 people were killed and 50,000 injured, and 12,000 buildings were destroyed. And now Britain is the first country to receive American missiles." Video shows wartime devastation in England: a bombed building, a bus with a Hovis advertisement lying against the side of a house in a wrecked street, a damaged bridge. Video cuts again to Mrs Thatcher, this time standing with a group of soldiers in battledress.

The narrator comments that a computer study carried out in Britain reached the conclusion that up to 5.5 million people would be killed in London "after the first nuclear counterstrike." In the meantime, people in Europe are being persuaded to install nuclear bunkers. "But will there be many people naive enough to believe that one can sit it out underground. The peoples of Europe are against such a future. No to Euroshima! is their call. Representatives of all sections of society have joined the anti-war movement." Video shows peace campaigners demonstrating, and a clip of singer Harry Belafonte performing an anti-war song on a concert stage. There are shots of protestors having their hands tied behind their backs by apparently British soldiers. Peace campaigners are accused of a lack of patriotism and of being the agents of "the devilish will of Moscow," the narrator says.

When the ruling coalition in Bonn voted in favor of siting Euromissiles on FRG territory, he adds, "it set itself at odds with the majority of the population of the FRG." "For the first time since the rout of German fascism, the Soviet Union is to be threatened with a danger emanating from German soil." Video shows the Bundestag taking the missile vote, protesters in the streets of Bonn, then Weinberger reviewing a military exercise.

General M.H. Meyenfeldt, one of the NATO "generals for peace", is shown being interviewed on the danger to Europe of the siting of Euromissiles. Michael Heseltine, shown initially fighting his way through a crowd with the aid of a group of police officers, says in a TV interview with Russian translation superimposed: "Why do you call Pershing II's and cruise missiles American? They are European missiles, which the United States is supplying to us at the request of Helmut Schmidt, the former FRG chancellor, in response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles."

The narrator continues: "The SS-20's have become the principal pseudoargument for the deployment of Euromissiles. The SS-20 missile has not influenced the strategic situation. It cannot reach the territory of the United States. It did not upset the balance of medium-range weapons in Europe either qualitatively or quantitatively." A convoy of several of the missiles said to be SS-20's is shown driving down a country road, with both front and side views. There are then some night shots, with two of the missiles being driven through a beam of light.

"For every two missiles of this type installed the Soviet Union dismantled three old ones and sent them for scrap together with their launchers." Video shows a row of about 20 missiles with four small rear fins lying on the ground -- apparently dismantled weapons. "This is how the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles were scrapped." Video shows a man with an oxyacetylene torch working on a silo that is apparently being dismantled. A disorderly pile of missile or silo parts -- circular sections -- is also shown, as well as a crane lowering a circular metal component.

The narrator says that at the Geneva talks the USSR's proposals to remove medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe and to cut medium-range weapons to 300 on each side with equal numbers of missiles were rejected. The USSR proposed to leave just 140 SS-20's in Europe, thus possessing as many warheads at the 162 British and French missiles could carry at that time. Video then shows film said to be of a British submarine, with commentary in English about the capability of a Polaris to hit Soviet cities. A missile marked "Polaris" is seen being launched from under water. "These are the missiles we are asked not to take into account in the West-East balance. It is not all the same to the citizens of Moscow or Rostov what sort of or whose missile falls on their homes?"

He says that the United States did not want the Geneva talks to succeed; they were just a soap-bubble. Video shows bubbleblowing contest in United States, followed by video showing building marked "United States Air Force Strategic Air Command," security check points, and control panels in darkened room, one showing the word "Moscow" on screen. "Here it is, the Euromissile control center, located on an American base staffed by American servicemen. They will receive a command by radio, select a code, and each missile will set course for its target marked on American operations maps. This is how, in the evil scheme of the atomic maniacs, an irrevocable step could be taken into the bottomless pit of non-existence."

In 1982, the United States held a special session on disarmament, the narrator continues, while video shows Gromyko speaking at UN session, wrongly captioned in English as "Gromuko." He speaks of the Soviet aim to preserve peace. Video shows various peace demonstrations including Soviet ones. Video shows shuttle launch, then Reagan telling of his vision of a world made safe by space weapons. Video then shows film of space warfare in progress, signboard reading "United States Air Force, Peterson Air Force Base, home of the Space Command."

"What you have just seen is the fruit of fantasy, but a fantasy not without foundation. The setting up of a space command has become a reality in the United States, and it has started in practice on the militarization of space." Video shows cartoon display of space warfare. "In responding thus to the USSR's proposal to ban the use of force in space and from space to earth, Washington forgets the simple truth that the one against whom such decisions are taken is forced to do everything to foil these mad, reckless plans." Video shows VDU's, screens reading "test," "alarm," and so forth. "Is it not clear that space bridgeheads will not increase the security of the North American Continent any more than Pershings and Tomahawks do for Europe?" Video shows shuttle in space. "Not an umbrella of protection against the Russians, but a missile magnet -- that is what the new American missiles will be for Western Europe." Video shows U.S. missile launchers.

The narrator recalls the 1983 Warsaw Pact meeting in Prague, with video shown of the meeting. It decided to do everything necessary to safeguard the security of the socialist countries, he says. PRAVDA for 28 May 1983 is shown, saying the USSR was forced to take defensive measures. As the narrator explains how the GDR and Czechoslovakia gave their consent to the deployment of the additional missiles, video shows first two of the missiles previously described as SS-20's being elevated in a clearing in woods, then of three SS-12's on their carrier vehicles driving through a small country town.

GDR Defense Minister General Hoffmann is shown in closeup speaking in Russian, but nevertheless overlaid by a commentator telling viewers what he is saying: that the GDR people and Armed Forces welcome the deployment of the Soviet missiles. Three SS-12's are seen moving along a cobbled road, one with "No 6" on the side, others with no numbers. A Soviet Yankee class missile-carrying submarine is shown proceeding on the surface, flying the Soviet Navy flag, in open water. The narrator says they have been deployed in the vicinity of North America to cover the headquarters from which the U.S. Euromissiles are controlled. Video then shows New York scenes while he says: "Previously the Americans had thought that the deployment of the new American missiles would take place somewhere across the seas, and only Western Europe need worry. Many thought the United States could use Europe in a nuclear war to protect itself against Russian vengeance." Video shows Yankee class submarine again. "Now Soviet submarines carrying nuclear weapons create a threat to the United States comparable to that which the U.S. missiles in Western Europe create for the USSR." Video resumes showing city scenes. "In the event of war, a retaliatory strike against most of the United States would only take 8-10 minutes." The sound of a ticking clock can be heard in the background while video shows a Yankee class submarine submerging. "The Soviet side's responsive measures are kept strictly within the limits dictated by the actions of the NATO countries. To preserve peace, the USSR has been forced to take measures to restore the strategic balance, but at a higher level."

Gorbachev's speech at the March plenum on the need for both sides to agree to end the arms race is quoted as video shows PRAVDA for 12 March 1985 with camera closing in on relevant passage. Video shows Moscow panorama from the Kremlin while the announcer says: "This is why the Soviet Union has entered into a new dialogue with the United States, this time covering the whole range of nuclear and space weapons in combination. It is ready for the most radical solutions. Agreement can be reached if only the American side does not again try to make use of the talks as a cover for its military preparations."

Video shows a street scene in a city, probably London, then wartime film of a city in ruins, as the commentator stresses the need to lift the shadow of war from Europe. Video then shows map of Europe with glowing spots which grow and merge. Then all Northern Hemisphere with the same, as commentator says nuclear war cannot be confined to Europe. Video shows U.S. control center, probably SAC Headquarters, with people at control panels interspersed with brief shots of Big Ben in scaffolding with transparent banner reading "Time To Stop Nuclear Tests" draped over the clock face. Video shows more peaceful city scenes, with people watching antique tower clocks, and so forth, then peace demonstration being broken up by police using water cannon and fire hoses, as the narrator stresses the need for collective efforts to safeguard peace. A song in English is heard "The World Has Grown Too Small Now."

Final credit titles are shown over video of a more peaceful peace demonstration, including a group of children giving V-signs, most of them correctly, except for one boy about 8 who makes the other two-fingered gesture, and adults walking along with banners, smiling to camera as they pass. The final titles include the following statement: "Materials of the USSR State Film Library, state archives of cine-documentary records and foreign television newsfilm were used in this film." The "end of film" caption also shows copyright mark the "USSR Ministry of Defense Film Studios, 1985."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON JARUZELSKI WARSAW PACT SPEECH

PM301009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report on speech by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at 26 April Warsaw reception for Warsaw Pact leaders under the general heading: "In a Cordial Atmoshpere"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends!

Moments of special significance exist in the history of peoples and countries. This was the case 30 years ago, when the Warsaw Pact was being set up. The present meeting is such a moment.

The protocol signed today on the extension of the Warsaw Pact's term clearly once again confirms the unity and political and defensive might of the countries of real socialism. It also reflects our resolute will to see to it that man's highest right, the right to a peaceful life, is reliably and efficiently ensured.

Military blocs in Europe are not our invention at all, nor our aim. The creation of the socialist defensive alliance was a response to the inclusion of the FRG's military potential in the already existing North Atlantic pact. Likewise today's decision is a response to the largest stage in the aggressive plans of the Western military compact concluded for an indefinite term.

You see, it is certainly not for defense purposes that the arms fever is being intensified, that long-term contracts worth many billions of dollars are being signed, that plans have been drawn up for so-called deeply echeloned strikes against the territory of socialist countries, that new American nuclear missiles are being deployed in West Europe, and that other militarist measures are being taken.

So, the decision to extend the Warsaw Pact's term was imposed on our community. Weakness, dissension, and unpreparaedness for defense have already proved a temptation for an aggressor more than once in Europe. You do not put aside your shield when the other side takes up the sword. We will not permit such a blunder!

Those forces in NATO that are counting on securing one-sided advantages and hegemony are once again profoundly mistaken.

We do not strive for military superiority. We want to preserve equilibrium. It is a real guarantee of security -- the lower the level of military parity, the more effective is this guarantee. The more urgently the arms spiral is transformed into the spiral of arms limitation, the more tranquilly the peoples of our continent -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- will live and cooperate.

Throughout the 30 years, it is not calls for "crusades" that have issued from the East, but innumerable peace-loving initiatives, appeals, and proposals for reaching a business-like compromise. Today we confirm this will of ours to achieve concord and peace. Once again we declare our readiness to dissolve the Warsaw Pact without delay with the simultaneous dissolution of NATO.

Our defensive alliance has been set one aim, one sole aim: to defend our peoples' peaceful creative labor and historic gains. It is the socialist community's unbreakable bulwark and, at the same time, a key factor of stabilization and territorial-political order in Europe.

Comrades, this meeting is a graphic expression of the farsightedness of our Marxist-Leninist parties. The decision adopted on their inspiration accords with both the highest state interests of each of our countries and with the collective requirements of the entire socialist community.

The Warsaw Pact is a model of a new type of international relations. The ideas of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance expressed in it are a manifestation of full respect for the countries' independence and sovereignty. The combination of the principle of socialist internationalism and the commonality of national interests leads to the result that everything that is common is national, and what is national serves the whole community.

For Poland, the Warsaw Pact is, in historical terms [vistoricheskom soizmerenii], the realization of what was in the past the goal of the progressive aspirations of our people's outstanding daughters and sons: an "internationalization of the Polish question" in which it would be inseparably linked with the revolutionary, forward-looking course of history. At the contemporary stage, this internationalization means allied guarantees of independent Polish statehood, of just borders for People's Poland, and our own, internal socialist solutions.

We met in the same room in which the decision to create the Warsaw Pact was adopted 30 years ago. Just as then, People's Poland was, is, and will be a reliable link in the socialist community. It was with precisely our country that international imperialism intended to begin the so-called "dismantling" of socialism. It spared no means or efforts to achieve that. It was not ashamed to use measures of pressure, to announce a boycott and restrictions, and to carry out base propaganda aggression. This is not only an issue of the past, but still the reality of today.

But we have proved that this intention has failed in Poland and is always doomed to fail!

Comrades, we are meeting in Warsaw, the unsubjugated city, sentenced to destruction by the Hitlerite barbarians, destroyed to its foundations, repeatedly burned yet rising again from the ashes, in a city whose inhabitants, as our revolutionary poet said, "have never bowed their heads before an enemy."

Today, dear comrades and friends, you laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the memorial complex for Soviet Army servicemen. We value highly the fine and heartfelt display of your attitude toward us -- the laying of flowers at the momument to Warsaw's heroes.

How sharply this expression of your admiration contrasts with the immoral aspect of those Western politicians who soon intend to make a "pilgrimage," so to speak, to what is truly the garbage heap of history, the graves of SS criminals and butchers.

We in Poland are unable and unwilling to forgive this unprecedented outrage upon the sufferings of millions of people. Whoever intends to reconcile the SS with modern Europe will meet with neither our understanding nor our approval -- not today, or ever.

Comrades, the momument to Warsaw's heroes is embodied in the figure of the ancient Greek goddess of victory -- Nike. It symbolizes the end of defeats and our greatest victory: the country's liberation, the embarkation on the path of revolutionary transformation, the building of independent, socialist statehood, and our people's historic advance.

The Polish people know well the price of victory. Even today we still find beneath the roadways and squares of a Warsaw raised from the ashes the remains of deceased defenders of our city in 1939, members of the resistance movement, ghetto fighters, insurgents of 1944, and Polish and Soviet soldier-liberators. The ruins of barricades stood for a long time in the streets along which you passed today. Along the way you encountered numerous memorial plaques perpetuating the memory of victims of public executions by Hitler's goons among the civilian population.

So, our united voice, which has resounded today from the Polish capital, is of special moral significance.

From Warsaw we address all the peoples of Europe, the former participants in the joint struggle in the ranks of the antifascist coalition, and the young people who know those inhuman years only from stories. We address all people without exception, everyone who -- regardless of differences of views and cultural and professional differences -- wants and is able to think in a responsible and realistic way.

Let us try, despite so many contradictions, to divert the specter of a new war from our continent. Let us try once again to reach agreement and restore the situation of reason and cooperation that has been profoundly disrupted by cold war forces.

The socialist countries threaten no one. They do not want increased international tension or the everlasting pursuit of the target by the arrow, or of armor by the shell. Not a single people will ever gain anything by this -- neither in the present nor in the future.

Dear comrades, there are special dates in the postwar chronicle which make us think deeply. There are outstanding anniversaries this year: the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. Each one reminds us how much the human blood was shed and how much effort was needed to create and strengthen the first fraternal, unbreakable alliance in history.

The selflessness of the working class and the working people and the patriotic initiative of the friendly peoples are, above all, the foundation of our strength. Servicemen of the Joint Armed Forces, party, state, social, and economic workers, scientists and designers, diplomats and journalists are worthy of a high assessment. Their service and labor, their high ideological commitment and creative thinking, have augmented and are augmenting the real strength of our alliance and the unshakable confidence that the socialist part of Europe will firmly uphold its security and efficiently promote peace throughout the world.

However, we direct special feelings of respect and gratitude to the peoples of the socialist power: the USSR. It was its army that doused the fires of the crematories at Majdanek and Oswiecim [Auschwitz], saved Europe's cultural heritage, and defeated the Hitlerite empire of death.

The Land of the Soviets was and will be the chief defensive shield of our peoples building socialism. The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, based on Leninist ideas, and its persistent struggle for just international relations meet with broad approval and understanding. They serve the historical interests of all forces of peace and progress in our world.

We hail with full understanding the Soviet side's position at the current Geneva talks. It is constructive, clear, and honest. We wholly and fully support the outstanding initiatives advanced by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The only sensible way to improve and develop East-West relations is to curb the arms race and return to the policy of detente and equitable cooperation. It is not rude, arrogant monologues, but patient dialogue, not the desire for hegemony, but compromise and accords that must determine the tone of international relations.

On a global scale, the U.S. steps aimed at the unlimited spread of the arms race into space are particularly dangerous today.

On a European scale, concern is aroused by the combination of the present Washington administration's policy of confrontation and the activation of forces of revanchism and obscurantism, above all in the FRG. The growing calls in the West for the cancellation of the territorial and political realities in Europe and the cancellations of the inalienable Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which were confirmed by the Helsinki Final Act, represent an inadmissible attempt to undermine the foundations of peace on our continent.

The socialist community countries are guided by a clearly defined line: to display both principledness and flexibility, to show unswerving concern for defense capability, and to hold talks wherever this is possible and expedient.

It is high time that Europe, which has experienced so much historically, once again set an example of the realization of fruitful initiatives aimed at strengthening the foundations of security and enriching the peoples' peaceful cooperation.

The legal act signed today is an expression of our unity, cohesion, and strength. It will undoubtedly promote the realization of socialism's progressive, peace-loving mission.

Allow me, dear comrades, to propose a toast:

To the successful development of all the socialist community countries!

To friendship, cooperation, and unity of action of the fraternal parties, countries, and peoples!

To the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces!

To peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation in Europe and throughout the world!

To the health and well-being of all the top party and state figures present, to all our dear guests!

Long live peace and socialism!

TASS VIEWS 'REAL AIMS' OF REAGAN'S W. EUROPE TOUR

LD011059 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Bonn May 1 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has come here today. During his ten-day tour of West European countries he will hold in Bonn negotiations with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, will participate in the conference of leaders of seven biggest capitalist countries, will speak in Strasbourg (France) at a meeting of the European Parliament and will go to Spain and Portugal for a state visit.

In his statement before flight from the United States Reagan asserted that his trip would be held in the spirit of peace, in the spirit of democracy. The real aims of the Washington administration are far from those assurances.

As is noted by Western press news analysts, during the meeting of "Big Seven" and subsequent meetings the Reagan administration will exert on its allies mighty pressure in a bid to incline them to unconditional support of the "star wars" program called "Strategic Defence Initiative", but also to direct participation in development and creation of a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements.

The U.S. President will exert every effort to tie still stronger U.S. NATO allies to Washington's aggressive militaristic course in the international scene, to impose upon them unconditional compliance with the time schedule for deployment on the territory of West European countries of American nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, to make them support the U.S. tough non-constructive line at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

In Washington they see a special need of influencing allies in connection with the favourable response which was evoked in Western Europe by the latest Soviet peace proposals, primarily the USSR's decision to introduce moratorium on deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspend realization of other reply measures in Europe till November this year.

The propaganda "post-war reconciliation" theme, being built up by the White House, and also Reagan's planned visit to the Nazi Bitburg cemetery convincingly show that in Washington they would like to put into oblivion the lessons of the Second World War, to justify atrocities of Nazis, to whip up revanchist forces which are nurturing ominous designs of revising the foundations of the post-war political set-up in Europe.

The main aim of visits to Spain and Portugal will be consolidation of so-called "Atlantic solidarity" in the NATO alliance. As is clear from pronouncements of a high placed representative of the Department of State, the trip to Madrid is undertaken in a bid to try to muffle the growing demands in Spain that American military presence be reduced in that country, to neutralize the mounting anti-NATO sentiments.

As to economic aspects of the Bonn conference, in the opinion of the majority of news analysts, none of the big monetary-financial and trade-economic problems on which there are very acute differences between the United States and its allies, shall be resolved. The cause of special discontent is "U.S. financial aggression", that is deliberately overstated dollar value rate which exerts a destructive effect on West European economy. In Bonn, recalls the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, discussed will be the same problems which were on the agenda yet at the very first conference of the "Seven" ten years ago.

U.S. IMPOSES TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD011238 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 1 May 85

["They Forget Lessons of History" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Staroselskiy writes:

As was reported by ASSOCIATED PRESS with reference to the official announcement, prepared in the White House, President Reagan has decided to impose an embargo on trade with Nicaragua. Among new sanctions against the Sandinist government it is planned also to suspend air communication between the United States and Nicaragua and to ban entries into American ports of ships flying the Nicaraguan flag.

Reagan's decision has been no surprise. It is only yet another stage in the U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua. In that war the Washington administration does not stand apart from any methods. Suffice it to recall the training and arming by the United States of Somoza thugs, the mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA agents, the refusal of the White House to comply with the ruling of the International Court in The Hague, the continuing military exercises on the territory of neighbouring Honduras with the participation of U.S. tank units, the withdrawal of the U.S. delegation from Nicaraguan-American negotiations in Manzanillo, boycott of initiatives of the Contadora Group for a peace settlement of the Central American conflict... Now, apart from military and political pressure, the U.S. Administration is launching a massive offensive against Nicaragua in the economic front. It is directed above all, against the Nicaraguan people in a bid to break their will by hunger and privation.

The policy of the White House towards Nicaragua encounters profound indignation in the whole world. It caused serious opposition even in the U.S. Congress. By a majority of votes, congressmen turned down Reagan's demand of allocation to "contras" of additional aid of 14 million dollars. But, official Washington is not going to put up with the defeat in Congress. Speaking at a press conference on Tuesday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz did not conceal that aid to Somoza gangs would continue. There are many ways for that, he stressed.

By what right does the United States try to change the state system of a sovereign state, by using military, political and economic pressure? In Washington, seemingly, they forgot that the time of the "gunboat policy" is bygone and international terrorism does not bring results. For the American Administration it would be good to recall that neither economic blockade nor support of puppets, nor direct aggression helped the United States ten years ago to break the will of the Vietnamese people, their determination to attain freedom and independence. Neither these nor other methods against the people of Nicaragua will be helpful. As was stated by the Minister of Interior of Nicaragua Tomas Borge, sanctions of the U.S. Administration will inflict damage upon Nicaragua's economy, but these would not make the government change its political course.

U.S. RESPONSE TO MANAGUA GESTURES CRITICIZED

PM010929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Nicaragua's Important Initiatives"]

[Text] Managua has announced that 100 Cuban military advisers are being withdrawn from Nicaragua 2 May. Their withdrawal will be conducted openly, in the presence of ambassadors from the member-states of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela).

Other important initiatives have also been advanced, including a government proposal to pardon 107 prisoners being punished for counterrevolutionary activity.

The measures announced in Managua are the logical continuation of the peace-loving course being followed by the Nicaraguan Government. It was the first to support the Contadora Group's efforts and the first to voice its consent to sign the "Act of Peach and Cooperation in Central America." It announced a broad amnesty for all who cease counterrevolutionary activity. It took a constructive stand at the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks in the Mexican city of Manzanillo, which were broken off by the United States, and its advocates their resumption.

But how does Washington respond? With constant military maneuvers in direct proximity to Nicaragua's borders. By knocking together new gangs of Somozists and infiltrating them into Nicaraguan territory. By carrying out subversion and sabotage. By putting to the Nicaraguan Government the demand, accompanied by threats, that it sit down at the negotiating table with the Somozist bandits. With absurd new fabrications about Nicaragua's "aggressiveness."

One can only wonder at the stubbornness with which the White House goes on about a "communist threat" from the Sandinists, when even the bourgeois press of the U.S. NATO allies points out that Nicaragua certainly does not pose any "threat" to Central America, still less to the United States itself. It is a truly regrettable fact that the positive steps the Nicaraguan Government has taken and is taking in order to achieve the creation of a climate of peace and mutual trust in Central America not only do not meet with the understanding on the Potomac but, on the contrary, are at once given a hostile reception.

The Nicaraguan Government persistently continues to strive for a peaceful settlement of the dangerously explosive situation in the region. Its policy accords with the interests of the peoples living there and with the strengthening of world peace, and it therefore enjoys the support of all who reject imperialist diktat and champion the cause of democracy and social progress.

SHULTZ' REMARKS ON TIES WITH ISRAEL VIEWED

PM301337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Shevchenko "Rejoinder": "What Shultz Declared"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz recently addressed the so-called Committee on U.S.-Israeli Social Relations, where, as Shultz himself said, he wanted to talk about ideals, moral principles, and the duty and responsibility of the United States in relation to Israel and the Near East in general. Finding himself among like-minded people, Shultz spoke quite frankly.

"Americans know that we have no more reliable friend in the world than Israel...we must always tell the world, through our material and moral support to Israel and our votes in the United Nations, that we are the firm, unchanging, and unshakable ally of the State of Israel." As is known, the United States grants more military aid to Israel than to any other country. For the next financial year it is planned to give Tel Aviv $1.8 billion for military needs, free. From 1981 through 1984, the United States has granted Israel aid to the tune of nearly $9.5 billion.

"Nobody in the whole world," Shultz declared, "can have the slightest doubt about U.S. policy: Israel's vitally important interests will never be sacrificed."

So much for commitments, but what about the ideal? According to Shultz' remarks, the ideal for the United States is the establishment of order in the Near East according to the U.S. model, on the basis of the "Reagan plan," which was rejected by the majority of Arab countries. By means of separate deals between Israel and the Arab countries, Washington seeks to establish its domination in the region.

Another element of the U.S. secretary of state's speech: In trying to present himself as a support of lasting peace in the Near East, Shultz spoke of the need for a just settlement of the Palestine problem. He even mentioned the dignity and legitimate rights of the Palestinians. However, he then stated that the United States will not support the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. Here the U.S. secretary of state was guided by different principles, and morality does not enter into it.

MURPHY RETURNS FROM MIDEAST; TOUR 'UTTER FIASCO'

LD010650 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Washington May 1 TASS -- Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has returned here from his Middle Eastern trip. The aim of his tour of a number of Middle East countries had the aim to incline them for support of the American version of "peace settlement" in the region. In the recent time the Reagan administration sharply invigorated the efforts with a view of finding a way out of the impasse that its Middle East policy landed into. Though the overwhelming majority of Arab countries turned down the so-called "peace plan" of President Reagan for Middle East, officials of the Department of State emphasized that Washington's course towards that oil-rich region are based as before on the principles of that plan. The essence of those principles is to incline Arab countries for separate deals with Israel.

As is noted by local news analysts, Murphy's trip in the course of which he tried to sound the sentiments of Arab countries, has been an utter fiasco. This is admitted even by the right-wing newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES which points out that the visit of the assistant secretary of state to Arab capitals did not lead to constructive results. In other words, this means that Arab states refused to succumb to American pressure and agree to Washington's terms of "peace settlement" in the region which is bound to strengthen the positions of Israel, the U.S. main ally in the Middle East.

CONGRESSMEN CRITICIZE SANCTIONS ON NEW ZEALAND

LD301107 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 30 TASS -- A group of members of the U.S. Congress have criticized Washington's policy of gross pressure towards New Zealand. In their letter sent today to President Reagan, members of the House of Representatives Morris Udall, Edward Harkey, Theodore Weiss, George Crockett and a number of other legislators say that New Zealand's foreign policy should be determined by New Zealanders themselves.

The Reagan administration has introduced a number of "sanctions" against Wellington because of its refusal to receive warships with nuclear weapons on board at New Zealand ports. The writers of the letter consider such punitive measures unjustifiable and harmful to the interests of the USA. They say that Washington's actions towards New Zealand only confirm the opinion current in many countries that partnership with the United States presupposes absolute compliance with all its wishes. The congressmen stress that treatment of New Zealand as a recalcitrant ally that needs to be pressured is prejudicial to the interests of the USA.

HOKKAIDO GOVERNOR MEETS DEMICHEV, ENDS VISIT

LD261503 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Petr Demichev, altenrate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of culture, has received today Takahiro Yokimichi, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture (Japan), who is currently on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

In the course of the talk the mutual wish was expressed for a further broadening of Soviet-Japanese ties in the field of culture. It was pointed out that this would play a positive role in developing mutual understanding and strengthening relations between the two countries in various fields.

The guest expressed gratitude for the opportunity granted by the Soviet Union to stage in Hokkaido Island an arts exhibition from the Hermitage collections.

Yesterday the government visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The guest also visited the L.I. Brezhnev Star City.

On the same day Takahiro Yokomichi left the Soviet Union.

The Japanese visitor gave a press conference before his departure.

A broad range of questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the visit, he said. We are convinced that there is mutual desire for improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations.One of the ways to do so is to expand contacts between the public of our countries. In this content we pin great hopes on the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the public organizations of the Soviet Union and Japan on the Hokkaido Island this summer.

Discusses Trade Ties

PM010839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report on an interview with T. Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan, by S. Agafonov under the "IZVESTIYA Interviews" rubric: "Understanding One Another Better" -- date and place not given]

[Text] T. Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture (Japan), visited the Soviet Union 21-26 April at the RSFSR Council of Minister's invitation. Before leaving for home he spoke to Japanese and Soviet journalists.

"First of all," T. Yokomichi noted, "I would like to thank my cordial hosts for the very warm reception they gave me in the USSR. This was my first acquaintance with the Soviet Union. Although this was not a long visit, I managed to see and learn a lot. My meetings with Soviet leaders and the frank exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions to do with Japanese-Soviet relations as a whole and Hokkaido's ties with the Far East regions of the USSR were useful. Those talks helped to strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between our countries. Contacts between Soviet and Japanese representatives at various levels are extremely important. To know and understand one another better is the main thing.

"In that connection," T. Yokomichi went on, "I would like to point out the significance of the meeting between the Soviet and Japanese public in the city of Sapporo, in Hokkaido, next June and to express the hope that this meeting will be as successful and fruitful as last year's meeting of this kind in Khabarovsk."

Replying to a question from your IZVESTIYA correspondent on prospects for the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries, T. Yokomichi made note of the great potential for mutually beneficial cooperation, the interest shown by Japanese business circles in developing Siberia's gas deposits, and the active development of coastal trade between the Soviet Far East and Hokkaido. The expansion of contacts in the sphere of trade and economic ties, the governor stressed, undoubtedly helps to improve Japanese-Soviet relations as a whole.

Our visit to the Soviet Union has taken place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Mankind must never forget the Piskarevskoye cemetery, Oswiecim, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki. Peace is a valuable possession and everything must be done to defend it, T. Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture, said in conclusion.

SOLIDARITY GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON KOREA

LD302010 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee issued a statement here expressing concern over the tense situation that persists in the Korean peninsula though the fault of the United States of America. The presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and the siting of nuclear missiles there constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the Far East.

The realization of a new initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which calls for direct talks between representatives of parliaments of the North and the South would promote an improvement of the situation in the peninsula and create prerequisites for a peaceful unification of the country. The Soviet people solidarize with the campaign of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and express support for the new constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at strengthening security, and creating an atmosphere of trust in Asia.

FURTHER ON CELEBRATION OF DRA ANNIVERSARY

Revolution's Achievements Noted

PM010823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "The Afghan People Celebrate the 7th Anniversary of the April Revolution: Confidence in the Future"]

[Text] Kabul, Apr -- Enqelab-e Sawr (April Revolution) Square is one of the central squares in the Afghan capital. On one side are the crenellated walls and gabled arch of the main entrance to the Delkush Palace, while along the other sides are the glass and concrete of modern administrative buildings.

This is a historic spot. It was here 7 years ago that revolutionary units stormed the palace where the bourgeois-landowner government had taken shelter. The date of 27 April 1978 became the starting point for a new period in Afghanistan's history, a period of great transformations. Their ultimate goal, as PDPA documents note, is to build a society of social justice where man does not exploit man.

What are 7 years for a country which measures its history in millenia? A mere drop in the immense ocean of time. The new government measures it not in terms of the calendar, but in terms of deeds and accomplishments in the interests of the working people. The first steps toward this goal have already been taken.

The Afghan revolution deprived the ruling class of its economic and political tools of oppression. Agrarian reform is being carried out. On the eve of the revolution, 40,000 landowners owned 73 percent of arable land and 1.5 million peasants families owned the remaining 27 percent, while hundreds of thousands of peasants owned no land at all. Nowadays the average allotment of irrigated land per family is set at 8 jeribs (1 jerib equals 0.2 hectares). The reform has affected more than 300,000 peasant families.

Afghan women have been given equal rights with men, and the barriers that isolated women from social life for centuries are being removed. A campaign under the slogan "Study for all!" has been launched to combat the illiteracy which was the lot of 90 percent of the population prior to the revolution. More than 1 million people have learned to read and write at courses set up throughout the country. The country guarantees the free development of all nationalities and ethnic groups.

Despite its limited potential (according to UN data for 1979, Afghanistan was one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income of no more than $100), the people's power is concerned with improving the material and social conditions of life for workers and employees. In short, the transformations under way have touched virtually every sphere of life to some degree or other.

This path has not been without difficulties, temporary reversals, and mistakes. The reorganization of Afghan society -- a society bound up with prefeudal and semifeudal relations conserving national and tribal contradictions, an underdeveloped society laboring under the burden of the vestiges and prejudices of the past -- is a complex process.

There are other kinds of difficulties too. The Afghan revolution's antifeudal, national democratic, and anti-imperialist character provoked the fury of both external and domestic reaction. It is bitterly opposed by the feudal lords, monarchists, and compradors who, having been deprived of power, are now banking on the backwardness and ignorance of a considerable section of the population. The counterrevolution receives a lot of external aid in weapons and equipment.

In effect, an undeclared war has been launched against revolutionary Afghanistan, a war being waged by a whole alliance of hostile forces, including major imperialist forces, above all the United States, and reactionary circles in a number of other countries.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent on training and arming dushman gangs. Thousands of mercenaries are dispatched into the heart of Afghan territory each year from Pakistan and Iran. They attack party activists and destroy economic installations. The human and material losses have been great. This all makes the establishment of the new life many times more difficult.

Given this, the Afghan revolution sees the arousing of the masses' consciousness as one of its main tasks. Progress is evident. Democratic organizations of young people, women, and trade unions have been created, and likewise the National Fatherland Front, which unites in its ranks representatives of different nationalities, tribes, classes, and strata of society. The current task is to further democratize the state apparatus and increase the population's participation in management. The law on local organs of power adopted by the Revolutionary Council a year ago is gradually being implemented. It provides for the population to elect representatives to the jirgas (councils) of villages, districts, provinces, and city districts. The jirga, which has traditionally existed in Afghanistan, has been given wide powers under the new law. It now constitutes an organ of people's power, a cell for defending order, and, of course, a practical school of self-government.

"We jointly decide whom to help with housing and which irrigation canal needs cleaning or road needs repairing, investigate interfamily disputes and litigation involving debt, and jointly defend ourselves from dushman raids," I was told by Salar Muhammad, chairman of the village of Golkhaneh, located on the outskirts of Kabul. "The peasants have felt themselves to be masters of their own village for the very first time."

These examples multiply by the day. The election campaign culminated on the eve of the anniversary with the convocation of the Loya Jirga (the DRA supreme soviet). Its 1,796 delegates declared their support for the people's power and appealed to all their fellow countrymen to strengthen their unity in the struggle against counter-revolution.

The 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum at the end of March was an important event in the country's domestic political life. Its agenda included questions of ideological and organizational work and stepping up the work of grassroots party organizations. The plenum exposed existing shortcomings. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, stated that intensifying party work among the masses and enhancing the level of their activity in defense of the revolution is a key question, whose resolution will bring our victory more quickly. The plenum noted that this work is directly bound up with normalizing the situation in the country, achieving successes in economic building, and defeating the counterrevolution.

The results of the work already carried out are obvious. In Kabul, for example, order is maintained, calm prevails, and every enterprise is operating smoothly. I was quoted the following figures at the capital's city hall: The city's industry fulfilled last year's plan by 116 percent, construction organizations by 120.5 percent, and transport by 104 percent.

The city authorities pay a lot of attention to improving the population's social and consumer conditions: Modern housing is being built and the families of working people living in clay houses lacking elementary facilities in the old quarters are being transferred to them, a water supply is being built, transport is working better, and new hospitals, kindergartens, and Pioneer camps are being opened. It is no accident that the ranks of the city party organization are constantly growing. Some 9,500 inhabitants of the capital joined the PDPA last year.

After a ("kargur") -- a day of voluntary labor -- marking the anniversary of the revolution we met with Zohur Razmjo, first secretary of the Kabul PDPA City Committee. "Four years ago, when we first organized a ('kargur'), 60,000 people took part," he said. "Today more than 300,000 city dwellers have built houses, repaired roads, or planted trees."

Afghans are grateful for the assistance being given to the young Republic by the socialist community states, particularly the Soviet Union. The real fruits of our countries' cooperation are to be seen everywhere. Around 200 different national economic installations have been built or are in the process of being built on Afghan soil with Soviet technical and economic assistance. The Afghan people are able to develop their economy and culture on the strength of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other friendly countries. Confident of the future, they are advancing along the path of building a new life.

AUCCTU Sends Greetings

PM300910 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Apr 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Fraternal Greetings"]

[Text] The AUUCTU, on behalf of Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry, and employees organized within trade unions, has sent a greetings message to Afghanistan's Central Council of Trade Unions and all DRA working people on the occasion of the DRA national day, the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution.

During these years, under the PDPA's leadership, the document says, the DRA people have scored great successes in building a new society based on the principles of freedom, equality, and social justice. The Afghan trade unions, active participants in economic and cultural life, in the management of production, and in the solution of socioeconomic problems in the interests of the broadest strata of the population, have become an influential force in the country.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, Soviet working people express fraternal solidarity with the heroic struggle waged by the friendly Afghan people, who have taken the path of profound socioeconomic transformations and are selflessly defending the April Revolution's gains from incessant aggression by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The steadily developing relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and DRA working people and trade unions play an important role in strengthening the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DRA and serve the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress.

The AUCCTU wishes Afghanistan's Central Council of Trade Unions and all DRA working people further successes in implementing the revolutionary transformations, developing the national economy, and building the new society.

COMMENTARY VIEWS STRUGGLE AMONG AFGHAN REBELS

LD301343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS reports from Pakistan that a shoot-out has occurred among bandits at one of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries camps near Peshawar, with several dozen terrorists killed or wounded. Vladimir Beloshapko comments:

Not long ago, a group of ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries made a trip to the United States. The American press depicted them as freedom fighters, coreligionists, knights suffering for a just cause. The dushmans made a point of demonstrating their unity and resolve to wage together their struggle against people's power in Afghanistan for the television cameras and microphones. This was not done innocently, of course, for the bandits had the opportunity to convince their foreign backers that they are not acting in vain in generously financing their activities and supplying weapons. This is all the more true, given that the leaders of the counterrevolutionaries went to the United States expressly to drum up extra financial and military aid.

Judging from the joyous way the terrorists were received in the U.S. capital, they fully succeeded in this. As soon as the cutthroats were back in their bases in Pakistan, away from the gaze of outsiders, not a trace remained of their freedom fighters' and martyrs' halo. The struggle among ringleaders of counterrevolution broke out once again with fresh force, the struggle for power and for control of the funds coming, incidentally, not only from the United States but also from other NATO member-countries. It is precisely this which is illustrated by the ASSOCIATED PRESS report in question. This report is far from being the only one of its kind. Time and again, the bandits have been involved in bloody skirmishes, leaving not a stone unturned in the claims that there is some kind of united front among the counterrevolutionaries; there is no sign of such a front. This makes sense, for the Afghan reactionary camp consists of the most motley crowd -- former feudal landowners, usurers and traders, criminals, and other declasse elements -- in a word, all of those whom the April Revolution deprived of the opportunity to grow fat at the expense of the working people. They are all bound together only by a fierce hatred for the new authorities.

Hatred, as everyone knows, is a poor basis for unity. This is why the dushmans live like scorpions in a jar, not only bumping off one another but also terrorizing the local population. In the bandit camps an air of moral disintegration reigns. Drugs and Western arms are traded and protection money is collected from peaceable Pakistani peasants. It is not surprising that demands are growing in Pakistan for the dushmans to be thrown out. Islamabad, however, disregards these protests. It is clearly doing so at U.S. prompting, for the fact is that the bandits are what Washington chiefly relies on in its undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH

PM301248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Trade Ties"]

[Text] Dhaka, 29 Apr -- Talks on USSR-Bangladesh trade turnover in 1985 have ended here. A protocol on reciprocal goods deliveries and other documents governing trade in the current year have been signed.

The Soviet Union will deliver machines, equipment, petroleum products, rolled ferrous metals, cement, and other goods to Bangladesh. Bangladesh will deliver to the Soviet Union jute and jute products, tea, and hides.

ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAMESE LIBERATION MARKED

PRAVDA Carries Greetings

PM301212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee

To Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Srv State Council

To Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers

To Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of this significant date -- the 10th anniversary of the total liberation of the south of Vietnam -- we send to you and to the entire heroic Vietnamese people the most cordial and fraternal congratulations.

This historic victory, which marked the failure of U.S. imperialism's aggression in Indochina, was the result of many years of selfless struggle by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of their Communist Party and a consequence of the profound changes to the benefit of the forces of peace, democracy, and socialism which occurred in the world arena after World War II. It was a convincing confirmation of the effectiveness of the cohesion of Indochina's peoples, the support of the socialist community countries for struggling Vietnam, and all progressive mankind's solidarity with it. The south's liberation was a new and glorious page in the Vietnamese people's history and ushered in the stage of the building of an independent, united, and socialist Vietnam.

Soviet people rejoice at the successes achieved over the last few years by the SRV working people in creating the material and technical base of the new society, implementing socialist transformations, and defending the revolutionary gains from encroachments by imperialism and hegemonism.

Our country's Communists and working people are proud of the fact that, during the Vietnamese people's struggle for freedom, independence, and socialism, they always stood on the side of fraternal Vietnam. This is the unchanging Marxist-Leninist course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. We will continue to cooperate closely with Vietnam on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The Soviet Union consistently supports the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness, perceiving them as an important contribution to the peoples' struggle to preserve and strengthen world peace.

Dear comrades, we wish you and the SRV's Communists and working people new successes in the implementation of the Fifth CPV Congress decisions and in the building of the socialist motherland.

May the SRV strengthen and flourish!

Long live the unbreakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM291531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by D. Lovkovskiy: "30 April Is the 10th nniversary of South Vietnam's Total Liberation; Lesson to the Aggressors"]

[Text]...The armored convoy of patriots burst into Saigon and advanced to the city center without encountering any resistance. Subunits led by Commissar Nguyen (Khyueen) were the first to reach the fencing around the presidential palace. Tank No 879 broke down the closed doors as it advanced. The guards surrendered without firing a single shot. A few minutes later the servicemen of the People's Army arrested members of the puppet "government." The flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam -- the flag of victory -- was raised over the building...

That was 10 years ago, 30 April 1975, which has gone down in history as the date of South Vietnam's total liberation. After long decades of colonial oppression, after 30 years of bloody struggle, the whole country had finally gained freedom.

"Such wonderful moments, such sacred historical minutes only happen once in the lifetime of a person or the lifetime of many generations. No morning was as beautiful, bright, pure, or fresh, as that morning of total victory." That was how Army General Van Tien Dung remembered 30 April 1975. Now a member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and SRV national defense minister, he led the operation to capture Saigon, "Operation Ho Chi Minh."

The taking of Saigon and the total liberation of South Vietnam were the final links in the chain of historical events initiated by the victory of the August 1945 revolution. That, in turn, had been preceded by the Soviet people's great victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism. Its decisive importance for boosting the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle was frequently stressed by Ho Chi Minh.

The example of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries served as a constant source of strength and inspiration to the Vietnamese patriots and the selfless, truly internationalist assistance of the fraternal socialist countries was an important factor in Vietnam's steady advance to freedom, unification, and socialism. "Our victory," Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, said, "is also a victory for the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy, and peace which have supported our people against U.S. imperialist aggression."

After the United States was obliged to abandon direct participation in hostilities in 1973, it knocked together a puppet army of over 1 million men. Its U.S. masters were unstinting in supplying it with what was then the most sophisticated combat equipment. However, that enormous military machine collapsed in literally a few days, unable to withstand the powerful onslaught of the liberation forces. During "Operation Ho Chi Minh," over 400,000 soldiers and officers of the puppet troops were put out of action.

The patriots' offensive was so rapid that it caught the Saigon administration and its U.S. patrons unawares. The Americans had to get out of Saigon rapidly.

It would seem that the ignominious defeat in Indochina should have been a lesson to Washington politicians. But no. In the international arena today, the United States is pursuing the very policy which has already drawn it into the quagmire of a "dirty war" and is again trying to impose its will on the peoples with the aid of military force.

In preparing for new adventures abroad, it is trying with all its might to rewrite history. Statements are issuing from the White House to the effect that the United States did not suffer a military defeat in Vietnam. The United States allegedly had to leave the country because Congress "did not want victory."

However, the historical facts are irrefutable -- the Pentagon used all ways and means, even the most barbaric, to bring Vietnam to its knees, but the capitalist world's most powerful war machine was powerless in the face of the Vietnamese people's selflessness and heroism.

The example of Vietnam inspires the peoples struggling for national independence. The example of Vietnam is a stern warning to the aggressors.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Activities Reviewed

PM010923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit to the USSR by SRV National Assembly Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the SRV National Assembly, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 22-28 April 1985 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Meetings and conversations were held with the chairmen of the chambers and members of the chamber of standing committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during which the parliamentarians informed each other of the main avenues of activity of their countries' supreme organs of state power, exchanged opinions on a number of international problems, and examined question of bilateral relations in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality.

It was noted in particular that the official visit by the SRV National Assembly delegation to the USSR comes at an important time -- the eve of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 10th anniversary of the total liberation of South Vietnam. The Vietnamese side stressed that the formation of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia -- now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- is indissolubly linked with the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism.

Both sides expressed the opinion that it is necessary to increase the participation of parliamentarians from different countries in the common struggle for peace and international security.

The Vietnamese parliamentarians laid wreaths at V.I. Lenin's Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The guests from Vietnam also visited the Lithuanian SSR, where they familiarized themselves with the activity of the organs of state power, visited industrial enterprises, and toured historical and cultural monuments.

The representatives of the two countries' parliaments expressed confidence that this official friendly visit to the USSR by the SRV National Assembly delegation was an important new step in strengthening and further developing relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

The SRV National Assembly delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the entire Soviet people for the warm and heartfelt welcome shown them everywhere during their stay in the Soviet Union.

Departs 28 Apr

PM301230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] An SRV National Assembly delegation headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Assembly, left the Soviet Union 28 April. It had been on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

LAO STATEMENT ON THAI BORDER CLASHES CITED

PM291545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Lao Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Vientiane, 27 Apr -- Thai troops have undertaken a series of new acts of armed provocation on the Lao-Thai border, a Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Foreign Ministry statement published here says.

The resumption of hostilities in the region of Sayaboury Province attests to Thailand's reluctance to resolve the existing border question by peaceful means. To this day, Thai troops are occupying individual sectors of Lao territory, thus creating a tense situation. These actions are an encroachment on the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity and create a threat to peace and security in the region.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry, the document points out, resolutely demands the complete and immediate withdrawal of all Thai troops from illegally seized Lao territory and compensation for the damage caused.

BAYBAKOV, HUNGARY'S FALUVEGI CONFER ON STATE PLANS

PM291611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] On 26 April N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received L. Faluvegi, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office.

During a warm, friendly conversation there was a discussion of questions connected with the completion of work to coordinate the Soviet and Hungarian state plans for economic and social development for 1986-1990.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian abmassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER

PM301224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was in the Soviet Union 23 through 27 April.

During their stay the delegation members had a conversation at the State Committee for Science and Technology and familiarized themselves with the work of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, and a number of organizations and enterprises in Kiev, Novosibirsk, and Donetsk.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Z. Szalajda on 27 April.

CPSU CULTURE DELEGATION VISITS POLAND

PM010945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interplay Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Z.P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, visited Poland from 20 to 26 April. It was familiarized with the experience of party leadership and the activities of creative unions.

The delegation was received by W. Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

USSR RED CROSS TO GIVE DROUGHT AID TO SUDAN

LD301819 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet Red Cross has decided to give relief aid to the drought-afflicted population of Sudan. It will send baby food, tents and blankets.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA

PM300735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Damascus, 27 Apr -- The accords reached during Syrian President H. al-Asad's friendly working visit to the Soviet Union in October 1984 have been developed by the signing here of a new intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation which grants Syria credits for assistance in the construction of new facilities in 1985-1990 and for continuing the construction of a number of projects envisaged in earlier agreements.

The Soviet Union will help Syria in the creation of the Khan Tuman reservoir, the Aleppo irrigation system, the laying of railroads and power lines, and the construction of locomotive and freight car repair depots in Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo.

The agreement was signed for the Soviet side by V.F. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Syrian side by A.H. Mar'i, depty Minister of state for planning affairs and deputy chairman of the Syrian section of the Soviet-Syrian standing commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Syrian representative noted that the strengthening economic ties between the Soviet Union and Syria are invariably built on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

KOMMUNIST EDITOR HOLDS TALKS IN DAMASCUS

PM010925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Appreciation"]

[Text] Damascus, 26 Apr -- A meeting was held in Damascus between 'A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, and R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, who has been participating in the work of a scientific symposium devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Opinions were exchanged on questions regarding the international situation, particularly the situation in the Near East, and Soviet-Syrian relations.

'A. al-Ahmar expressed high appreciation of the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism. He stressed that Syria fully supports Soviet initiatives and proposals aimed at averting nuclear conflict and curbing the arms race and the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, which was reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee April plenum.

Returns to Moscow

PM301240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, returned 28 April to Moscow from Damascus, where he took part in events devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

ALGERIAN HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS

Tours Uzbekistan

GF281716 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Abederrahmane Belayat, the Algerian minister of housing and construction, has ended his visit to the Uzbek SSR.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, Abderrahmane Belayat said the members of his delegation had been greatly (?impressed) by the new construction and changes in Tashkent. They now have an opportunity to use Uzbekistan's experience in Algeria. He added that he (?hoped that the visit) will further consolidate relations between the two countries.

Meets With Sergeychik

PM291035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received A. Belayat, Algerian minister of urban planning, construction, and housing. Questions of the development of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the sphere of housing construction were discussed.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH NEW JORDANIAN PREMIER

PM291415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram of congratulations to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in connection with his appointment to this high office.

In his reply telegram, the head of the Jordanian Government expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the confidence that the friendly relations between the USSR and Jordan will be further developed for the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

TASS CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA'S 'MANEUVER' ON NAMIBIA

PM010909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] The president of the Republic of South Africa, Pieter Botha, announced the other day the Pretoria racist regime's intention to establish a "provisional government with limited powers" in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South African troops. This decision is presented as a step toward the attainment of "independence" by Namibia. In fact, however, this is a new maneuver by the racists, aimed at blocking the UN decisions on granting real independence to Namibia.

It is no secret that the Pretoria regime, trying to knock together a "government" out of representatives of so-called internal parties, which are actually puppet parties, is anxious to prevent the coming to power of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) which has been struggling for many years against colonial and racist oppression and has been recognised by the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement as the only true representative of the Namibian people.

Such "initiatives" by Pretoria in the past are well known to the world public. They were emphatically rejected by all those who favor a just solution of the Namibian problem. This time, too, Pieter Botha's statement was condemned everywhere, especially in Africa and among other member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

South Africa would not have dared to openly challenge world public opinion had it not relied on the support of its Western protectors, especially the U.S. Administration which is pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" in its relations with the Pretoria regime. It is within the framework of this policy that the United States together with South Africa, is trying to make the implementation of the UN decisions on the decolonization of Namibia, including Security Council Resolution No 435, conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola. The illegality and groundlessness of such a "linkage" was stressed more than once at different international forums.

It is also known that the United States and its Western allies are trying in every way to prevent the Security Council from adopting all-embracing compulsory sanctions, provided for by Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, with regard to South Africa and continue to support the racist regime of that country and to expand relations with it in different fields.

Together with its NATO partners, Washington now hypocritically expresses "disagreement" with Pretoria's plans for establishing a "provisional government" in Namibia. However, there is no indication of its readiness to take effective steps to prevent such a development of events and to ensure an immediate implementation of the Security Council's resolutions on Namibia. On the contrary, it is clear from a statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on 16 April, that the U.S. Administration continues to link the granting of independence to Namibia with withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola and refuses to adopt sanctions against South Africa.

People in the Soviet Union resolutely condemn new acts of sabotage of Namibian settlement by the racist authorities of South Africa.

In solidarity with the decisions made in this connection at a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement in Delhi, the Soviet Union supports their demand expressed for calling a Security Council meeting to adopt appropriate measures in accordance with the UN Charter, including the use of sanctions envisaged in Chapter 7, for ensuring South Africa's implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on granting real independence to Namibia.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE 24 APR

PM291411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation left for Mozambique 24 April at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee. The delegation headed by I. S. Gustov, First Deputy Chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, comprises N. Ya. Fedotov, Second Secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom, and E. V. Kapskiy, senior official in the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY TANZANIAN OFFICIAL

PM301228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 28 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which is here in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), was received by K. Ngombale Mwiru, member of the CCM Central Committee and National Executive Committee. During the conversation which was held, he highly assessed the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. Tanzania, together with all the world's progressive forces, K. Ngombale Mwiru stressed, fully supports the Soviet Union's constructive stance and is fully resolved to actively participate in the struggle for world peace. The member of the CCM Central Committee and National Executive Committee noted the great importance of the CPSU delegation's visit, pointing out that friendship and fraternal ties between the CCM and the CPSU and the two countries' peoples are growing stronger and developing with every passing day.

SUDANESE OFFICIAL VISITS ETHIOPIA, MEETS MENGISTU

PM291626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "On Ethiopian-Sudanese Relations"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Apr -- It has been reported here that the Sudanese delegation headed by Brigadier General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, which was visiting the Ethiopian capital, has been received by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. The Ethiopian leader was given a message from Siwar al-Dhahab, leader of the military administration. An exchange of opinions was held on relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and Sudan.

Until the recent coup in Sudan relations between the two countries had been complicated by the anti-Ethiopian thrust of the J. Numayri government's policy.

FURTHER ON NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT'S USSR VISIT

PRAVDA Carries Profile

PM301024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "On the Visit to the Soviet Union by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra"]

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), and commander of the revolution, has arrived in Moscow.

D. Ortega was born in La Libertad, Nicaragua in 1945. During his studies at the Central American University in Managua, he actively participated in the student movement and became involved in the revolutionary struggle against the Somoza dictatorship.

In 1962, D. Ortega entered the ranks of the Sandinist Front. He has been a member of the FSLN National Directorate since 1965. In 1966-1967, he commanded the central front of partisans. He was imprisoned from 1967 to 1974. As a result of armed action by the patriots, he was released from jail and left the country. Returning illegally to Nicaragua, he headed the leadership of the armed struggle against the dictatorial regime in a number of areas of the country in 1976-1979.

In connection with the creation of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 19 July 1979, D. Ortega entered its ranks, and from 1981 through 1985 has been coordinator of the Junta, which is Nicaragua's supreme organ of power.

He was elected Nicaraguan president in the November 1984 general elections and assumed the post in January 1985. As president, he heads the country's National Planning Council. He bears the supreme military title of commander of the revolution. D. Ortega has repeatedly visited the Soviet Union.

Soviet people cordially welcome the delegation headed by Nicaraguan President D. Ortega and through it the friendly Nicaraguan people, who are heroically defending their motherland's freedom and independence from the encroachments of imperialism and its hirelings.

Visits Zvezdnyy Gorodok

PM010847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by D. Ortega, the Republic's president and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate visited the L.I. Brezhnev Zvezdnyy Gorodok on 29 April.

The guests laid flowers at the monument to the trailblazer in space. At the Yu.A. Gagarin cosmonauts training center, they inspected the training simulator of the Soyuz transport space ship and Salyut orbital station and also visited the cosmonautics museum. USSR pilot-cosmonauts described the preparation and execution of flights and the scientific and national economic tasks which cosmonautics are resolving.

I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials accompanied the delegation.

BORGE WARNS U.S. 'AGGRESSION' TO CONTINUE

PM301008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "The World's Trouble Spots: Nicaragua": "Blackmail, Pressure"]

[Text] Managua, 28 Apr -- The Reagan administration is pursuing a course of destroying the Sandinist people's revolution, Tomas Borge, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan interior minister, has stated. Speaking at a rally of thousands of members of the Sandinist Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, he resolutely condemned the interventionist U.S. policy, which threatens peace in Central America and the world.

The U.S. President is trying to gain political recognition for his hired army of counterrevolutionary terrorist gangs and to continue giving it financial support. It is well known that Reagan's demand for expanding military and financial support to the former Somozist was rejected by Congress. However, the Nicaraguan leader stated, we must not entertain idle illusions. Political aggression against Nicaragua will continue regardless of the results of the U.S. Government vote.

T. Borge resolutely condemned the attempts by the U.S. Administration to force Nicaragua to start a dialogue with the armed counterrevolution, to return former Somozists to the country, and to hand over to them the power won by the people. We will never sit down at the negotiating table with the terrorists, criminals, and killers whom President Reagan terms his "spiritual brothers."

The United States must immediately end the undeclared war against Nicaragua and grant the Nicaraguan people the right to self-determination, says a statement issued here by a European Parliament delegation which has just ended a visit to Nicaragua. The delegation assessed the results of the Congress vote on financing the "contras" as a failure for Reagan's so-called "peace plan" for Nicaragua.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION TAKES PLACE IN MOSCOW

TV Coverage of Parade

LD010907 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0550 GMT on 1 May 1985 links up with All-Union Radio to begin a relay of the May Day parade from Moscow's Red Square.

The opening scene is of crowds in Red Square waiting for the parade to begin. Moscow Television announcers Anna Shatilova and Igor Kirillov speak about the significance of May Day. At 0558 GMT Gorbachev and Tikhonov walk across the rostrum of the Lenin Mausoleum, acknowledging applause from the crowds below.

After the leaders take up their positions, Pioneers mount the rostrum with bouquets, which they present to the leaders. The parade then begins at 0602 GMT.

As the parade proceeds, correspondents interview the following members of the public about their thoughts on May Day: two World War II veterans, one a major general; NOVYY MIR editor Vladimir Karpov; unidentified labor veterans; a Polish trade union official; a person from Chicago who is the editor of a workers' newspaper; a U.S. forestry worker; the chairman of the Borets Kolkhoz in Moscow Oblast; political observer Georgiy Zubkov; an oil worker from New Delhi; a Norwegian former resistance fighter; Cosmonauts Titov, Solovyev, and Atkov; a Tajik poetess; YUNOST editor-in-chief Andrey Dementyev; students from Moscow State University; and a rubber worker from Moscow.

At various times during the parade the camera focuses on the following leaders atop the mausoleum: from left to right, Sokolov, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko. Gorbachev is frequently seen in conversation with either Sokolov or Tikhonov.

Various shots of the rostrum show the leaders to be in the following order, from left to right: Kurkotkin, Yefimov, Koldunov, Gorshkov, Govorov, Petrov, Yepishev, Kulikov, Akhromeyev, Sokolov, Gorbachev Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Ligachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Chebrikov, Ryzhkov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Nikonov.

At 0728 GMT the leaders on the rostrum wave to the crowd as the parade ends. The relay concludes at 0730 GMT.

Further on Ceremony

LD011033 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS -- The traditional May Day demonstration has been held on the Red Square in Moscow. The festive procession was colorful and jubilant.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. This is the key note of the festive decoration of the Red Square. "We shall intensify the struggle for removal of the threat of a world nuclear war" -- runs the slogan on a panel. On another panel there were words reflecting the aims and the meaning of the tasks that the country is now coping with: "Forward, to new accomplishments in communist creation."

The 40th anniversary of the victory is drawing closer.

The reminder of that is the panel with the words: "May there ever live in the memory of the people the unparalleled heroic deed of the Soviet servicemen, partisans and underground fighters, rear workers, who attained victory of world-wide historical significance in the Great Patriotic War".

When the hands of the clock were approaching 1000, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, other party leaders and statesmen mounted the rostrum of the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. Prominent Soviet Army leaders were also on the rostrum.

On the guest stands there were party and labour veterans, front line soldiers, advanced workers and innovators of production, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, well known scientists, workers in literature and art, pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR. Delegations of the trade union and the working class movement from more than 100 countries came to Moscow for May Day celebrations.

The working people marched on the square in a festive procession: representatives of the working people of 33 districts of Moscow. The colorful design of columns reflected the thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet people, their sympathies for the working people of the whole world. It was noted that the forces of peace, social justice, the forces of socialism are invincible.

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS CARRY MAY DAY EDITORIALS

PRAVDA on Worldwide Solidarity

PM301434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Solidarity of Millions"]

[Text] The world is being decked in red. The radiance of the spring holiday illuminates every Soviet home and every inch of our beloved land. Our people are welcoming May Day in the confidence that the Land of the Soviets will be even stronger, even richer, and even more beautiful. The patriotic movement of urban and rural working people to mark the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress with new achievements is expanding. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum defined the main directions of the multifaceted and intense precongress work -- political, economic, organizational, and ideological-theoretical work.

The socialist countries' peoples and working people on all continents widely celebrate the day of working people's international solidarity. "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" -- this call by Communists has been tested for strength by many generations of fighters. Today proletarian, socialist internationalism is still loyally serving the cause of the working people's struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress and against imperialism.

The community of socialist states, relying on its economic and defense might and displaying unity of action in the international arena, has become an insuperable force in the struggle for mankind's peaceful future. The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium with the countries of the aggressive NATO bloc is a historic gain by the fraternal countries. The importance of this parity and the resolve of our entire community to defend the gains of socialism were weightily confirmed by the meeting of top party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact countries held in Warsaw.

For many decades Marxism-Leninism, the living revolutionary international teaching, has been the true compass of progressive mankind. The communist and workers parties, which are now active in almost 100 countries, are a truly worldwide force capable of resolving difficult tasks and upholding the vital interests of the peoples.

The alliance of the progressive forces of our time -- world socialism, the international working class, and the national liberation movement -- developed in the revolutionary anti-imperialist battles. The strength and invincibility of this alliance broadens the horizons of working people's struggle and guarantees their new victories.

The peoples who have cast off the chains of colonial oppression are continuing the struggle against the forces of oppression and for the strengthening of their political and economic independence. The CPSU and the Soviet state advocate the expansion of multifaceted cooperation with Asian, African, and Latin American countries and invariably support the right of all peoples to determine by themselves their socioeconomic present and to build their future without any outside interference. The progressive forces of mankind will continue to struggle against the imperialist policy of coercion and for the elimination of seats of tension and crisis situations. They resolutely demand that an end be put to the U.S. threats to Nicaragua, that Israeli aggression and imperialist diktat be ended in the Near East, and that the shameful apartheid system in South Africa be ended.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the development of normal and equal relations with the capitalist countries. It proceeds from the premise that the documents of the period of detente, including the Helsinki Final Act, must continue to serve as signposts for the development of international relations.

The peoples of the European countries are expanding their demonstrations against the transformation of West Europe into a nuclear missile bridgehead of U.S. imperialism. They reject the adventurist attempts by revanchist forces to raise the question of recarving Europe's postwar borders.

No people would want war. More and more millions of people everywhere, on all continents, regardless of their social, political, or religious affiliation, are joining in the struggle for peace. The peoples distinguish increasingly clearly who is working toward real peace and disarmament and who is implementing war preparations and cranking up the arms race behind the screen of pseudo-peace-loving assurances.

The new initiatives, which have inspired hope in the hearts of people everywhere, have demonstrated the Soviet Union's immutable loyalty to its peace-loving foreign policy course. Our country has proposed that the USSR and the United States introduce, for the entire duration of the Geneva talks, a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of strike space weapons and that they freeze their strategic offensive weapons. The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, correspondingly, the buildup of Soviet countermeasures must be simultaneously ended. In a demonstration of goodwill, our country has unilaterally introduced a moratorium until November this year on the deployment of its own medium-range missiles and has suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Any further steps will depend on how the United States acts, on whether it follows the example that has been set it. In the meantime the first stage of the Geneva talks, which has just ended, has shown that the United States is steering a course that is not aimed at accord with the Soviet Union. It is violating the agreement previously reached by the sides concerning the interconnection between the three directions of the dialogue. This line of Washington's, which pursues the old goal, attaining a dominant position in the world, is futile.

Welcoming May Day, which this spring ushers in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory, Soviet people are proud that their motherland has become the bulwark of freedom, peace, and the peoples' friendship. The words of the CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogans are echoing all over the world:

Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle to remove the threat of world nuclear war, avert an arms race in space, and end it on earth!

Strive for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons!

Long live the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy -- a policy of consolidating peace and the peoples' security and of broad international cooperation!

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Peace

PM301510 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our May Day"]

[Excerpt] Greeting May Day, Soviet people are rallying still more closely around the Leninist Communist Party -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. The people's strength lies in their unity with the party and in its leadership! Following the party's behests, the country's working people are persistently struggling to improve production efficiency, increase labor productivity, and accelerate scientific and technical progress. They are striving to be thrifty masters of production and to improve output quality. Soviet people see it as their duty and obligation to mark the 27th party congress with new achievements in labor.

We need peace to resolve our enormous creative tasks. The words "labor," "peace," and "May" will burn brightly above the columns of demonstrators. We are celebrating May Day on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory. Soviet people will remember the high price paid to win peace, and they spare no effort to defend it, resolutely advocating the eradication of the threat of a world nuclear war, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the ending of the arms race on earth.

The cohesive community of socialist countries is an irresistible force in the struggle for world peace. The meeting of the top party figures and statesman of the Warsaw Pact countries held in Warsaw the other day was vivid proof of this cohesion. Its participants examined the question of extending the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955, and extended it by 20 years. This important political act has again demonstrated the community states' firm resolve to continue to steadily follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries do not seek superiority either on earth or in space. They do not strive to compete to see who can build the nuclear fence highest, but they will not allow military-strategic parity to be upset. If the preparations for "star wars" are continued, the Soviet Union and its friends will have no choice but to take retaliatory measures, including, naturally, the strengthening and improvement of offensive nuclear arms.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a reliable bulwark of peace. Like all the country's working people, Army and Navy servicemen have worthily marked the May Day holiday. Troops and naval forces have completed the winter training period. This has made a weighty contribution to improving the personnel's field, air, and maritime skills. Servicemen perceived the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum as a combat action program. They see their duty above all as being to continue to reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the great gains of socialism.

Augmenting the heroic traditions of the front-line soldiers, they are persistently mastering the science of victory forged in the battles for the motherland and are securing new achievements in combat and political training, in strengthening organization and discipline, and in increasing combat readiness.

During these days, illuminated by the light of May Day, the words of the CPSU Central Committee slogan ring out proudly throughout the land:

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

SUPREME SOVIET AMNESTY DECREE PUBLISHED

OW301451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on an Amnesty in Connection With the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945"]

[Text] In connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To release from punishment in the form of imprisonment and also from punishment not involving imprisonment persons who took part in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 in the USSR Armed Forces, partisan detachments, and people's volunteer forces and also those who took part in other combat actions in defense of the Soviet motherland with the exception of those mentioned in Article II, Section I of the decree.

2. For those persons mentioned in Article I not subject to release but who have served at least one-third of their sentence and excluding those convicted as listed in Article II, Section 2 of the decree, it is resolved to reduce the remainder of the punishment as follows:

a) to halve the sentence of first-time offenders;
b) to reduce by one-third the sentence of those imprisoned more than once for premeditated crime.

3. To release from imprisonment and also from punishment not involving imprisonment:

a) those persons awarded USSR orders and medals for selfless labor during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945;
b) the wives and widows of war invalids and widows whose husbands died in defense of the Soviet motherland;
c) women with children aged under 16 and pregnant women.

4. To release from punishment the following who have been sentenced to up to 5 years' imprisonment inclusive or to a punishment that does not involve imprisonment:

a) women;
b) men recognized as Group I or Group II invalids and men aged over 60.

5. To release from punishment male minors sentenced to up to 2 years' imprisonment inclusive who have served at least one-third of the prescribed term of punishment.

6. To release from the place of detention those sentenced to up to 3 years' imprisonment inclusive conditional upon their enlistment for labor but excluding people covered by Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the decree.

7. To release from additional punishment in the form of exile [ssylka] and banishment [vysylka] those persons listed in Articles 1, 3, 4 and 6 of the decree.

8. To terminate by legal procedure all investigations and cases not under examination by the courts regarding:

Crimes committed before the entry into force of the present decree by persons who would qualify for release from punishment in accordance with Articles 1 and 3 of the decree;

Crimes for which the law prescribes punishment in the form of imprisonment for up to 5 years inclusive or punishment not involving imprisonment and that were committed before the entry into force of the present decree by persons mentioned in Article 4 of the decree.

In cases of crimes committed before the decree came into force by persons mentioned in Article 4 of the decree and for which the law prescribes a punishment of more than 5 years' imprisonment, the court, if it deems it necessary to impose a punishment of up to 5 years' imprisonment inclusive or a punishment that does not involve imprisonment, will exempt the person convicted from punishment.

9. On the basis of Article 6 of the decree the following convicted criminals are not subject to release:

a) those whose remaining term is less than 3 months;
b) those serving out their punishment in colony-settlements or in colony-settlements for people who committed crimes of negligence;
c) those who committed crimes during their period of fixed-term military service;
d) minors;
e) foreigners and stateless persons.

10. Not to apply the amnesty to the following persons mentioned in Articles 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the decree:
a) those convicted of particularly dangerous crimes against the state;
b) those convicted of crimes covered by Articles 14, 14-1, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, and 25 of the USSR Law "On Criminal Liability for Crimes Against the State" and also for crimes covered by Article 117 Section 4, Articles 142, 162, 190-1, 190-2, 190-3, 213-2, 224, 224-1, 224-2, 226, 226-1, 227, and 228 of the RSFSR criminal code and the corresponding articles of other union republics' criminal codes;
c) those convicted for crimes covered by Article 2 point "b", Article 4 point "b" and "c," Article 6 point "a," Article 8 point "c," Article 10 points "b" and "c," Article 11 point "c," Article 13 point "a," Article 19 point "c," Article 21 point "c," Article 23 point "c," and Article 24 point "b" of the USSR Law "On Criminal Liability for Military Crimes";
d) those deemed particularly dangerous recidivists;
e) those convicted of premeditated murder (excluding murder committed in a state of extreme mental disturbance or in excess of the limits of jutifiable defense), embezzlement of state or public property on a particularly large scale, and bribe-taking with aggravating circumstances;
f) those convicted of the following crimes: premeditated grievous bodily harm (except when caused in a state of extreme mental disturbance of in excess of the limits of justifiable defense); attempted murder of a militia workers on member of the people's volunteer militia;

Rape with aggravating circumstances; theft of state or public property involving entry into premises or other storage facilities; robbery with aggravating circumstances; robbery with violence; theft of firearms, ammunition, or explosives; Bribe-taking without aggravating circumstances; bribe-giving or acting as intermediary in bribery; particularly malicious hooliganism and also crimes covered by Article 144 Section 3, Article 154 Section 3, and Articles 209 and 210 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and the corresponding articles of the other union republics' criminal codes;
g) those previously sentenced to imprisonment for premeditated crimes;
h) those previously released from their place of imprisonment under amnesty prior to the completion of the term of punishment imposed by the court or who have been pardoned and have again committed a premeditated crimes;
i) those who have not completed a full course of treatment for alcolholism, drug addiction, or venereal disease;
j) those who maliciously violate regulations while serving their sentence.

11. Not to release those people mentioned in Article 1 of the decree who have been convicted of crimes covered by Article 10, points "a," "b," and "e" of the decree and also those deemed as particularly dangerous recidivists; those sentenced to imprisonment more than twice for premeditated crimes; and malicious violators of regulations.

In accordance with Article 2 of the decree, not to reduce the remainder of the punishment imposed on persons convicted of crimes cited in points "a" and "b" of Article 10 of the decree or on those deemed particularly dangerous recidivists; or on malicious violators of regulations.

12. The present decree enters into force on the day of its promulgation.

V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chaimran of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow. 26 April 1985.

GORBACHEV PRESENTS WW II MEDALS TO VETERANS

LD301747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] On the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today presented a group of responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, active participants of the Great Patriotic War and the labor front, with Orders of the Patriotic War, First and Second Class, the anniversary medal 40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev cordially congratulated all the comrades with the high awards of the motherland and on the forthcoming holidays, May Day and the 40th anniversary of the great victory, wished them good health and success in the implementation of the policy of the Communist Party. Those who received the awards expressed sincere gratitude to the party and the government for the high assessment of their labor and gave the assurance that they will continue to give all their strength and knowledge for the good of our socialist fatherland.

SOKOLOV PRESENTS WW II ANNIVERSARY HONORS

PM291519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] On 24 April, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, awarded Orders of the Patriotic War, Class I, and anniversary medals "40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945" to a group of military leaders who were active participants in the Great Patriotic War.

Among the recipients were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General V.L. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov -- USSR deputy defense ministers, and other military leaders.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov cordially congratulated the military leaders on the motherland's high awards and the approaching victory holiday.

The recipients expressed profound gratutitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the attention and concern shown them and the high appraisal of their military labor for the sake of the socialist fatherland.

ALIYEV, PONOMAREV ADDRESS YOUTH YEAR COMMISSION

LD301457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The latest session of the commission for holding the International Year of Youth in the USSR was held in the Kremlin on 29 April under the chairmanship of Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission heard reports from the heads of several ministries and departments, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the AUCCTU, and the Soviet preparatory committee for the festival on the progress of work in providing the organizational and material and technical back-up for the holding of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

It was noted at the session that preparations for the festival and the provisions being made for its program as adopted at the fourth session of the International Preparatory Committee are proceeding generally in an organized manner and in accordance with the plans outlined.

At the same time, the attention of the heads of ministries, departments, and organizations was directed to the need to adopt more effective measures for the timely and guaranteed realization of all the planned events.

The commission suggested that union and republic ministries and departments should organize the mass production of goods in popular demand with the festival's symbols on them.

The commission also examined questions concerning the coverage by Soviet mass information and propaganda media of the events for the International Year of Youth. It was stressed that attention should be concentrated chiefly on propaganda among the country's rising generation about the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and the advantages of real socialism in developing the opportunities given to Soviet youth for their successful labor, study, rest, broad participation in the management of public and state affairs, and the all-around development of personality. The mass information media are called on to more actively mobilize Soviet young men and women for a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Recommendations concerning the questions discussed were worked out by the commission and specific measures to implement them were determined.

Speaking at the commission's session were Comrade Aliyev, Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Mishin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; heads of several ministries and departments and public organizations.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW FUNCTIONS 19, 20 APRIL

PM010829 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian in the second half of April 1985 carries the following reports of official appearances by V.V. Grishin:

The 19 April issue front-pages an unattributed report titled "Observe Discipline More Strictly, Increase Organization and Order" on a "joint session of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Trade Union Council Presidium, and Moscow Komsomol City Committee Bureau" held on 18 April. The report notes that the joint session examined the "results of socialist competition among the capital's rayons in the first quarter of 1985" and that it was addressed by V.V. Grishin, "first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom."

The 20 April issue front-pages an unattributed report titled "Moscow Prepares for May Day" on a session of the party gorkom commission concerned with preparing for and celebrating May Day in Moscow. The report notes that the commission session was held on 19 April and was addressed by V.V. Grishin, "first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom."

LEADING BODIES ISSUE STATEMENT ON SUBBOTNIK

PM301256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee]

[Text] An All-Union Communist Subbotnik devoted to the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth was held on 20 April 1985. Taking part in the subbotnik were 159 million people, who worked directly at their workplaces in industry, agriculture, construction industry, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy, and also on the improvement of amenities in cities and population centers.

The selfless unpaid labor of Soviet people during the subbotnik was a demonstration of working people's great labor and political activeness in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and to fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges in the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The entire subbotnik and its results were greatly influenced by the nationwide preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War.

According to prelimianry data, the total amount earned and transferred to the 5-year plan fund is estimated at about R200 million. Industrial output totaling R1 billion was produced.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee express heartfelt thanks to the workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical personnel, employees, young people, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, and war and labor veterans for their active participation in the All-Union Communist Subbotnik. According to the working people's wishes, the funds earned during the subbotnik will be channeled into the development of hospitals, outpatient and polyclinic institutions, and sanatoriums providing medical services for war and labor veterans, and into the construction of maternity homes, children's hospitals, and polyclinics in cities and the countryside. The funds earned by working people in Moscow City and Oblast will be channeled into the construction of the memorial to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AWARDED

LD260324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in connection with his 75th birthday, Nikolay Vasilyevich Martynov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, has been awarded the Order of Lenin according to a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS SIGN DIRECTOR'S OBITUARY

PM300809 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 April 1985 in its First Edition carries on page 3 the obituary of Soviet movie director Sergey Iosifovich Yutkevich. PRAVDA lists the following signatories:

"M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, G.V. Romanov, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.M. Chebrikov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.N. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, V.A. Medvedev, F.T. Fermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, A.A. Yepishev, Z.M. Kruglova, S.G. Lapin, G.M. Markov, V.F. Promyslov, T.N. Khrennikov, Yu.S. Afansasyev, Yu.Ya. Barabash, V.Ye. Baskakov, A.V. Batalov, S.F. Bondarchuk, Ye.I. Garbilovich, S.A. Gerasimov, V.I. Desyaterik, V.N. Zhdan, A.G. Zarkhi, A.M. Zguridi, N.A. Kryuchkov, T.F. Makarova, Ye.S. Matveyev, A.I. Medvedkin, V.M. Mishin, V.N. Naumov, Yu.N. Ozerov, M.V. Pashkov, N.A. Ponomarev, Yu.Ya. Rayzman, A.M. Roganov, S.I. Rostotskiy, V.V. Sanayev, N.T. Sizov, N.Ya. Sychev, B.M. Tenin, V.V. Tikhonov, I.Ye. Kheyfits, M.I. Tsarev, and G.N. Chukhray."

GORBACHEV, OTHERS SIGN ARMY GENERAL'S OBITUARY

PM261026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Army General P.I. Batov]

[Excerpts] Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Pavel Ivanovich Batov, prominent Soviet military leader and active participant in the civil war and Great Patriotic War, has died after a long, serious illness. He devoted all his conscious life to the selfless service of the people, the socialist motherland, and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he was a member for over 50 years.

P.I. Batov was born on 1 June 1897 into a peasant family in Filisovo village in Rybinskiy Rayon, Yaroslavl Oblast.

After the war P.I. Batov held the posts of Army commander, first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and commander of the Carpathian and Baltic Military Districts and the Southern Group of Forces. From 1962 through 1965 P.I. Batov was chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. He subsequently performed responsible work within the USSR Defense Ministry apparatus. For a long time P.I. Batov headed the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

The bright memory of Pavel Ivanovich Batov, our combat friend and comrade, loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, and ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, will remain in our hearts forever.

M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, V.M. Chebrikov, S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.L. Govorov, V.F. Tolubko, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S.G. Gorshkov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, A.M. Mayorov, A.I. Gribkov, V.S. Nechayev, D.A. Volkogonov, P.A. Gorchakov, M.D. Popkov, S.A. Bobylev, L.L. Batekhin, P.N. Medvedev, K.S. Moskalenko, S.I. Rudenko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.S. Zheltov, A.P. Silantyev, S. Pivanov, N.P. Dagayev, P.N. Lashchenko, A.A. Luchinskiy, N.G. Lyashchenko, A.P. Beloborodov, I.I. Gusakovskiy, A.L. Getman, D.D. Lelyushenko, and V.N. Dutov.

Sokolov Attends Funeral

PM291004 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Last Journey"]

[Excerpts] Soviet servicemen and the capital's working people yesterday bade farewell to twice hero of the Soviet Union Army General Pavel Ivanovich Batov, eminent Soviet military leader and active participant in the civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

...The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was decked in black. P.I. Batov's coffin lay on a raised platform framed with fresh flowers.

...The honor guard comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister; Marshals of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, and V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General V.L. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, and Army Generals V.M. Shabanov, A.T. Altunin, and I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Representatives of the high command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and military attaches accredited to the socialist countries' embassies in the USSR came to pay their profound respects to the memory of P.I. Batov.

The mourning rally at Novodevichye Cemetery devoted to the memory of Army General Pavel Ivanovich Batov was opened by Army General A.M. Mayorov, chairman of the funeral commission.